

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 411.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]



TEMPERANCE LINE of
PACKETS from LONDON to AUSTRALIA.—
For ADELAIDE and PORT PHILLIP, the splendid,
new, first-class ship LUCONIA, 960 tons burden, to
sail in October. This very beautiful vessel sustains the high char-
acter which this line has hitherto borne. Her 'tween decks are
7 feet 6 in height, with ample width of beam, carries a surgeon,
and is fitted with baths and washhouses. A well-selected library
will be put on board. — For Freight or Passage apply to
GRIFFITHS, NEWCOMBE, and Co., 27, Rood-lane, Fenchurch-
street, London.



TEMPERANCE LINE of
PACKETS from LONDON to AUSTRALIA,
with guarantee to land passengers and their luggage.
—For PORT PHILLIP and SYDNEY, the splendid,
new, British-built ship GRAHAM, 668 tons register, A 11 years;
lying in the East India Docks. The attention of passengers is re-
quested to the admirable arrangements of this vessel. The most
perfect system of ventilation will be adopted, the cabins will be
large and commodious, baths and washhouses will be erected on
decks, and a library of 200 volumes will be supplied for the pas-
sengers' use. Carries a surgeon. Price for single men or for
families, £21 per adult. — For Freight or Passage apply to GRIFF-
ITHS, NEWCOMBE, and Co., 27, Rood-lane, Fenchurch-street.

WANTED, by a Young Man of highly-
respectable connexions, and who writes a good hand, a
SITUATION of Trust in a Shop. Unexceptionable references
furnished. — Address, ALEX., Mr. Waddington's, Sparkenhoe-
street, Leicester.

A LADY, who has recently had the charge
and education of two or three children, with the superin-
tendence of domestic duties, wishes for a Renewed ENGAGEMENT
in a private family. — Address, S.S., Post Office, Stokes Croft,
Bristol.

A COMFORTABLE APARTMENT at
CAMBERWELL is offered to any respectable Gentleman or
Lady on very low Terms. The room is well furnished, large, and
airy. — Address, post-paid, or personally, Y. Z., 13, Beckford-road,
Walworth-road.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, a
SITUATION by a YOUNG PERSON who has been in the
trade several years. Respectable References can be given. Apply
to Miss A. DAVIS, 19, Bridge-street, Southampton.

TO DENTISTS.—A Practice established
a number of years is offered for Disposal; and, to ensure a
speedy transfer, only Half-a-Year's Purchase is wished. For
particulars, apply to A. B., 9, Bridge-terrace, Harrow-road,
Paddington.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—WANTED, a
YOUTH who has been at the trade three or four years, as
an ASSISTANT, where an experienced Workman is kept. Apply
to H. GRANT, Watchmaker, Cardiff.

TO CHRISTIAN TRADESMEN.—
WANTED, for a quick, intelligent Youth, whose parents
are in adverse circumstances, a SITUATION. This Advertisement
is inserted on his behalf by one who has known them in
prosperity. — Address, prepaid, ZETA, Post-office, Odiham, Hants.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, by a
Respectable YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION in the above
Business. Age, 20. Has been four years in the trade. In or about
London would be preferred. Apply to G. E., 7, Park-place,
Kennington-cross, Lambeth.

CHASE SIDE, Enfield, Middlesex.—
In this Establishment YOUNG LADIES are Boarded,
and instructed in French, Music, and Drawing, and the usual routine
of an English education, upon very moderate terms. Music is
taught by a first-rate Master; French by a French Lady. Terms
and References sent on application. The Christmas quarter
commences on the 3rd of October.

HALF BOARDER.—WANTED
IMMEDIATELY, in an old-established School near Town,
a Young Lady in the above capacity. She will receive instruction
in the usual branches of Education, with French, Music, and
Drawing, under superior Masters; and will enjoy every domestic
comfort. Terms, 20 Guineas per annum. — Address, A. C., Mr.
Ford's Bookseller, High-street, Islington.

A GENTLEMAN, in Bedford-place,
Russell-square, wishes to receive into his family Two or
Three YOUNG MEN, who may be residing in London, for the
completion of their Education, or for the purposes of Business,
and who will not object to conform to the habits of a religious
household. References kindly permitted to S. Morton Peto, Esq.,
M.P., Westminster; Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Euston square; and Rev.
William Brock, 12, Gower-street. — Address, Y. Z., Ward and Co.,
27, Paternoster-row.

TO PARENTS.—A LADY residing in the
county of HUNTINGDON educating her two children at
home, would be glad to receive, as companion for her little boy, a
Young Gentleman to educate with him, about eight years of age.
The advertiser offers every home comfort, also the advantage of a
sound and genteel education as a superior governess is engaged.
A companion for her child being the chief object, terms would be
moderate. References given and required. Address, P. Y., Mr.
EMERY'S, St. Neots, Hunts.

COCKERELL & CO'S COALS, 29s., cash.

A RESPECTABLE MAN, with Twenty
Years' experience in the general routine of business (and
lately on his own account), would be glad of an ENGAGEMENT
either in the Counting House, Warehouse, as Manager, Salesman,
occasional Traveller, or any post of confidence. A Dissenter, with
references and security. Moderate salary required. Apply, P.M.,
Mr. Watkins, Agent, Dudley.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—
WANTED, in an active DRAPERY BUSINESS, in a Dis-
senter's family, a Respectable Youth as an APPRENTICE; he
will be treated as one of the family, and his morals watched over.
References of the highest respectability to parents of former ap-
prentices and Christian ministers. Premium, £50, which may be
paid by instalments. Apply to J. KEMP, Draper, Maidstone.

ARMSTRONG'S TEA WAREHOUSE,
42, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly. — All Teas are reduced 4d.
per pound. Large consumers are solicited to compare our Black
or Mixed Teas at 3s. 8d. per pound with any in London at the
price. Good Black Tea, 3s. 4d. and 3s. per pound; Pure Coffees,
1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 6d. per pound.

ELEVENTH PUBLIC DRAWING.—
On SATURDAY, the 8th of October, at Twelve o'clock, at
the Offices of the CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY, 33, Nor-
folk-street, Strand, the ELEVENTH PUBLIC DRAWING for
Rights of Choice on Estates in various counties, will take place.
All uncompleted shares (the first payment being 12s. 6d. on each
share) taken prior to the final numbers being placed in the wheel,
will be included in the advantages of this Drawing.
CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

A DISSENTING MINISTER, residing
in a healthful locality, a short distance from London by
rail, who receives into his house a very limited number of
Pupils to be educated by himself, with the assistance of his lady,
has at present ONE VACANCY. The Young Gentlemen placed
under his charge are treated in every respect as members of the
family, while the utmost care is bestowed both on their Mental
and Moral training. The highest References can be given. — For
particulars, address, post paid, J. S. L., at B. L. Green's, Pub-
lisher, Paternoster-row.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—
The Rev. CHARLES FOX VARDY, A.M., who receives
into his family Six Students, has at present some VACANCIES
for the approaching session. The residence, semi-detached, is
most healthfully and pleasantly situated, 29, Amptill-square,
adjoining Euston Station, and within ten minutes' walk of the
College. For terms and references, apply as above, or see the
College Register of Students' Residences.

J. B. GOUGH will deliver ORATIONS as
follows:—
Exeter Hall..... Monday, October 3
Zion Chapel, Whitechapel..... Tuesday, " 4
Exeter Hall..... Wednesday, " 5
Music Hall, Store Street, Tottenham-
court-road..... Thursday, " 6
Doors open at Seven o'clock. Chair taken at Eight o'clock
precisely.
Admission by tickets, 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d. each, to be had at the
Office of the London Temperance League, 337, Strand, or on the
evening at the place of meeting.

HOMERTON COLLEGE (the Training
Institution of the Congregational Board of Education). —
The NEXT SESSION will commence January 2, 1854. Young
Men between the ages of 18 and 30, and Young Women between
the ages of 17 and 25, of decided piety, desirous of devoting them-
selves to the work of Voluntary Education in Primary Schools,
wishing to become candidates, and local committees requiring
teachers, may obtain the requisite information by application to
the PRINCIPAL, Rev. W. J. UNWIN, M.A.
WILLIAM RUTT, Secretary.
The College, Homerton, 28th September, 1853.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Holly
Walk, Leamington, under the Pastoral care of the Rev.
H. Davies, B.A.—A BAZAAR will be held in the month of
OCTOBER, the proceeds of which will be applied to the liquida-
tion of the Debt upon this Church. Contributions of Plain and
Fancy Needlework, or of any articles which are useful and sale-
able, are respectfully solicited from the friends of religion.
Donations of money and of work will be thankfully received
by Mrs. WOODRUFF, 18, Lower-parade; Miss DAVIES, 14, Lans-
downe-crescent; Miss GARRETT, 129, Warwick-street; Miss
COCHRANE, 5, Victoria-terrace.
Treasurer—The Rev. J. H. Davies, 14, Lansdowne-crescent,
Leamington.
Secretary—Mr. W. Watson, Midlothian Villa, Leamington.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.—At the
Annual General Meeting of the Members of this Society,
held at the Congregational Library, Finsbury Circus, on Tuesday,
September 27th, 1853, the first Three Candidates from the sub-
joined list were elected to the benefit of the Institution:—

Names	Votes	Names	Votes
William Douglas Blessey	480	John Serle	112
Henry Berresford Martin	413	Sarah Thomas	62
William Wells Jogg	340	Samuel Everett	62
Alfred Grant	219		

HENRY BATEMAN, Chairman.
I. VALE MUMFORD, Hon.
W. WELLS KILPIN, Secs.

ALBION TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
James-square,
EDINBURGH.

PHILP'S.—A Newly-Furnished, large,
First Class Family and Commercial House, immediately
behind the Register Office, quiet and airy.
TARIFF OF CHARGES:
Bed, 1s. 6d.; Breakfast, 1s. 6d.; Dinner, 2s.; Tea, 1s. 3d.
Servants, 1s. per day.

COALS, 28s. Best. — R. S. DIXON and
SON having Colliers which tower their masts and deliver
alongside their Wharf, they SUPPLY the BEST COALS direct
from the Ship.—Providence Wharf, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.

JONES'S PATENT FLOUR, for making
bread, cakes, &c., without yeast, may now be had wholesale
of EDWARDS BROTHERS, Albion Mills, Blackfriars-road,
instead of Blackmore and Brooke, as heretofore. Families can
procure it, as usual, of all corn merchants, grocers, Italian Ware-
housemen, &c.

FIVE GUINEAS.—Mr. HALSE, the
Medical Galvanist, of 29, BRUNSWICK-SQUARE, LON-
DON, informs his friends that his FIVE GUINEA APPARATUSSES
now ready.
Send two postage-stamps for his Pamphlet on Medical Gal-
vanism.

DIFFICULT TEXTS and TEXTS MISUNDER-
STOOD.

ON SUNDAY EVENING next (Oct. 2),
the Rev. WILLIAM FORSTER will deliver the last of a
Series of Twelve Discourses, at the TEMPORARY FREE CHRIS-
TIAN CHURCH, Hawley-crescent, Camden Town. 1 Cor. xv.
24—28: Subject:—*The Kingdom of Christ—its Origin, its Triumph,*
and its End, when he will be Subject and God be Supreme.

FUTVOYE and Co., 154, Regent-street,
Jewellers, Dressing-case makers, &c., desire the inspection
of the nobility, gentry, and public to their new and elegant
STOCK, comprising every novelty for use and ornament. Gold
watches, four holes jewelled, horizontal escapement, warranted,
£4 4s.; silver watches, £2 10s.; solid gold chains, of their own
manufacture, sold at per ounce, and the fashion only charged.
The gold in the chains, and in all articles of jewellery, guaranteed
and repurchased at the price charged. Splendid new assortment
of bracelets, rings, &c., designed expressly for them by native
and foreign artists. Every description jewellery pur-
chased for cash, or taken in exchange.

OUT of the FRYING-PAN into the
FIRE: wearing air-tight garments to exclude rain.
BERDOE'S VENTILATING WATERPROOF OVERCOATS resist
any amount of rain without confining perspiration—the fatal ob-
jection to all other Waterproofs; and being free from vulgar
singularity, are adapted, not merely for rainy weather, but for
general use at all times. Price 4s. One of the largest stocks in
London of superior OVERCOATS, of every kind. CAPES,
SHOOTING-JACKETS, LADIES' CLOAKS, MANTLES,
HABITS, &c., all thoroughly Waterproof.
W. BERDOE, 96, NEW BOND-STREET; and 69, CORNHILL
(only).

CONGREGATIONAL UNION of
ENGLAND and WALES.—The Committee had arranged,
agreeably to an instruction of the last Annual Assembly, to hold
the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Union, on
MONDAY, the 17th October next, and following days, in New-
castle, Shields, and Sunderland. In consequence, however, of the
prevalence of a fatal form of disease in Newcastle, they have
been compelled, after correspondence with their friends in those
towns, to POSTPONE the Meeting of the Union there until next
year.
Under these circumstances, application has been made to the
pastors and deacons of our churches in Manchester, to arrange
for the assembly of the Union in that City, at the time already
named. There is reason to hope that they will be able to receive
the pastors and delegates who may attend the meetings.
Particulars of the various services will be advertised as soon as
the necessary arrangements are completed.
Signed on behalf of the Committee,
GEORGE SMITH, } Secretaries.
ROBERT ASHTON, }
Congregational Library, September 23rd, 1853.

THE FOUNDATION STONE OF
QUEEN'S-SQUARE CHAPEL, BRIGHTON, will be laid
on MONDAY, October 3rd, at Two o'clock, p.m., by RICE
HOPKINS, Esq. (Sub-treasurer of the English Congregational
Chapel Building Society), when an Address will be delivered by
the REV. JOHN CLAYTON, A.M.
A PUBLIC MEETING will be held, the same Evening, at the
PAVILION (entrance Palace-place). The Chair to be taken at
Half-past Six o'clock. The following Ministers and other Gentle-
men are expected to take part in the proceedings:—The Revs.
J. E. Ashby, B.A., J. B. Brown, B.A., W. S. Edwards, J. C.
Galloway, A.M., C. Gilbert, G. Smith, and C. F. Vardy, A.M., of
London; and the Rev. J. C. Hooper, of Brighton.
A Cold Collation will be provided at the Pavilion, at Three
o'clock, and Tea at Five o'clock.
Tickets—2s. 6d. for the Collation, and 1s. for the Tea—may be
obtained on the Ground; and of Mr. Hooper, Chemist, Western-
road, Brighton. Either of these tickets admit to reserved seats
on the ground at the Stone Laying.
The Excursion train to Brighton leaves London-bridge at
Eight a.m.; and Brighton at Six and Half-past Nine p.m.
Fare, there and back, in the first class, 7s. 6d.; in the second,
5s. 6d.; in the third, 3s. 6d.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.

IS THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.

MANUFACTORY, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), LONDON.

THIS unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DISH COVERS, EPERGNES and CANDELABRAS with Beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,

(Near the MANSION HOUSE), LONDON.

AT TOWNLEY HOUSE, RAMSGATE, YOUNG LADIES receive a useful, liberal, and Christian Education, with every Domestic Comfort.—TERMS, with Engraved View of the House, forwarded on application.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, Hendon Middlesex.

Head Master, Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A.

Applications for the admission of pupils, and for preliminary information, may be made to the Head Master, or to the Secretary. By order of the Committee, ALGERNON WELLS, Secretary.

Old Jewry-chambers.

PORTLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PLYMOUTH. Conducted by Mr. R. F. WEYMOUTH, M.A. (London), M.R.A.S. &c., &c.

THE higher Mathematical Classes receive the benefit of the superintendence and lectures of the

REV. PROFESSOR NEWTH, M.A.,

Fellow of University College, London, author of "Elements of Statics," &c.

The course of studies pursued is suitable, as preparatory either for a college course, or for professional or commercial life. The house is very healthily situated in the highest part of the town, and close to the northern outskirts, but at a convenient distance for sea-bathing.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES, KING-STREET, LEICESTER. The MISSES MIALI, whose School has been established for upwards of Ten Years, will have VACANCIES for BOARDERS after the Christmas Vacation.

The advantages enjoyed by their Pupils are of a superior order, affording them a liberal and solid education; the strictest attention being paid to the formation of their character, and to their moral and religious training. The course of instruction pursued in this Establishment is based upon the principle of natural and careful cultivation, rather than of constrained exertion—of developing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their care, rendering their studies a pleasure rather than a task.

TERMS, THIRTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

The best masters are engaged for French, German, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Deportment.

The Michaelmas quarter commences on the 3rd of October. References:—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Rev. J. P. Mursell, and Rev. J. Smedmore, Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Ashton-under-Lyne; Mr. Sunderland, Aston-under-Lyne; and their brothers, Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford, Rev. G. R. Miall, Ullesthorpe, and E. Miall, M.P., Editor of the Nonconformist, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

FRENCH and GERMAN EDUCATION

IN ENGLAND.—Parents anxious to secure for their Daughters the French and German accent, without a residence abroad, will be glad to learn that MESEMOISELLES CHENAUD having passed some time in Germany, are now residing in Norwood, Surrey, where they receive a few Young Ladies. Having made themselves conversant with different plans of teaching, they are able to combine that which they have observed and approved, with that which their own ingenuity and devotion may suggest in the application to the individual.

The chief advantage of the School is that all the intercourse is carried on in French. The Young Ladies are waited on by a French maid, and Mesdemoiselles Chenaud do not fear to promise the results of a Continental stay, combined with the thoroughness of an English Protestant Education.

References are kindly permitted to Rev. CHARLES MALAN, D.D., GENEVA. Rev. M. Brown, LL.D., Cheltenham. Rev. B. Kent, Norwood. Mrs. A. Reed, Hackney. Mrs. Wm. Fison, Cheltenham. F. Marcellar, Esq., Geneva, &c., &c.

Prospectuses may be obtained by addressing, MESEMOISELLES CHENAUD, Norwood, Surrey.

REGISTRATION.—BOROUGH of the

TOWER HAMLETS.—Notice is hereby given, that JOHN FRASER MACQUEEN, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, having been appointed by the Lord Chief Justice to revise the List of Voters for the Borough of the Tower Hamlets, will hold his Court for that purpose in the COURT-HOUSE, in WELLCLOSE-SQUARE, situate within the said Borough, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of OCTOBER next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

By sec. 35 of the 6th Vict., cap. 18, the Returning Officer and the several Overseers of the respective parishes within the said Borough, are required to attend the Court of the Revising Barrister, and at the opening of the said Court to deliver to the Revising Barrister the List of Voters made by them respectively, and also all the original Notices of Claims and Objections received by them, and to produce all Rate-books, Documents, Papers, and Writings in their possession, custody, or power, touching any matter necessary for revising the respective lists of Voters.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1853.

HENRY CHILD,

Returning Officer for the said Borough.

Charles-square, Hoxton; and No. 9, St. Swithin's-lane, City.

ARNOLD'S STAMPED GOLD CHAINS and FIRST CLASS WATCHES at the Wholesale Price from the Manufactory.

Ladies' Chains 3 Guineas. Gold Watches .. 6 Guineas. Gentlemen's Chains 14 Guineas. Silver Watches .. 3 Guineas.

The Watches are extra jewelled, and warranted for one or three years, according to their value.

The great success of the plan of stamping all Gold Chains sold at this Manufactory (now in operation many months), and the consequent increase of business, has led to the discontinuance of the wholesale trade in favour of the public, and of the extensive retail connexion of the house, all customers being served alike, at the manufacturing prices.

Office, Shop and Hall, EIGHT DAY DIALS, THREE GUINEAS. Ditto, to strike, Half a Guinea extra. Only best work. Goods sent into the country, and all orders delivered free.

ARNOLD, 59 & 60, RED-LION-STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly-finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:—

	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, maintaining power, 1st size.....	5 10 0	2 18 0
Ditto, 2nd size.....	7 10 0	3 3 0
Ditto, 3rd size.....	8 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size.....	9 9 0	3 18 0
Ditto, with the flat, fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in ten extra holes, 2nd size.....	14 14 0	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.

A pamphlet containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY, (Near the MANSION HOUSE) LONDON.

PALE INDIA ALE and STOUT.

4s. per dozen quarts, 2s. 6d. per dozen pints; SCOTCH ALE, 5s. per dozen quarts, 2s. 6d. per dozen pints.

WOOD and WATSON continue to supply merchants at the lowest prices, for Exportation, with their Pale Ale and Porter, which has been tested in all climates. 16, Clement's-lane, City.

ENVELOPES SUPERSEDED by the use

of the ENVELOPE PAPER, which admits of three clear pages for correspondence, each measuring 5½ by 8 inches; forms its own envelope, and identifies the contents with the address and post-mark. Price 9s. 6d. per ream, self sealing, and perfectly secretive.—F. W. RALPH, Manufacturer, 36, Throgmorton-street Bank.

J. TURNER and SON, Cabinet, Chair,

and Sofa Manufacturers, Upholsterers and General Furnishers, HONDURAS HOUSE, ST. JOHN'S-ROAD, HOXTON.—J. T. and Son most respectfully return thanks for the very liberal patronage with which for many years they have been favoured. Having recently added spacious Show Rooms to their premises, they beg to invite an inspection of their Stock of well-manufactured articles, which are always kept ready for immediate demand, and at the lowest possible prices. Goods made to order may always be seen in process of manufacture on the premises.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used

in the Royal Laundry; Witherspoon's Machine-made LOZENGES and COMFITS, packed in neat 4 oz., 8 oz., 16 oz., and 7 lb. Boxes, free from colouring matter, which is so much objected to; SCOTCH MARMALADE, JAMS, and JELLIES, now so universally known for fine quality, prepared by Steam Power, for Home use and Exportation.

London: WOTHERSPOON, MACKAY, and Co., 66, Queen-street, Cheapside. Glasgow: ROBERT WOTHERSPOON and Co., 40, Dunlop-street.

ESTABLISHED 1726.

CHAPLIN and LAMBERT, TALLOW

MELTERS, CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, OIL and ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, 89 and 90, LEATHER-LANE, HOLBORN, beg to suggest to their numerous friends and others who are about to lay in their Winter's stock, that every article supplied at their Establishment is of first-rate quality, and charged at the lowest remunerative price.

A List of Articles, with prices annexed, sent post free on application.

Orders with remittances promptly executed, and delivered at any of the Metropolitan Railway Stations.

C. and L. particularly recommend their TOWN TALLOW MADE CANDLES.

Price's and Palmer's Composite and Metallic Candles at manufacturer's prices.

Purchasers of C. and L.'s celebrated Stamped Soaps will have the full amount of benefit accruing from the repeal of the duty.

COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Committee have great satisfaction in announcing that the Rev. R. FLETCHER, of Manchester, and the Rev. J. L. PIERCE, of Salford, have acceded to the request addressed to them, to proceed, with as little delay as possible, to MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, for the purpose of gathering Congregations, forming Churches, and generally conducting the operations of the Society throughout the Colony. It is intended that two other Ministers should accompany them, who, co-operating with those already there, will, by the blessing of God, greatly advance the cause of vital Christianity in that rapidly-increasing community. That they may be able to commence their labours immediately on their arrival, it is intended to send with them an IRON CHAPEL. The Society's rules not allowing the appropriation of its funds to the building of chapels, the Committee respectfully, but earnestly, appeal to the friends of the Society for Special Contributions for this important object. The sum of £1,000, at least, will be necessary. The Committee venture further to ask for a prompt response to this appeal, as no time must be lost in giving the necessary orders to prevent delay.

THOMAS JAMES, Secretary.

Congregational Library, September 27.

The following contributions have already been received:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
J. R. Mills, Esq., 100 0 0				J. Robertson, Esq., 20 0 0			
"A Friend in Yorkshire," by the Rev. T. James, 100 0 0				Titus Salt, Esq., 25 0 0			
James Spicer, Esq., 10 0 0				Bradford, 25 0 0			
Treasurer, 10 0 0				Percy Ibbotson, Esq., 2 2 0			
J. Dawson, Esq., 10 0 0				Charles Whitchurch, Esq., Bath, 5 0 0			
S. Morley, Esq., 10 0 0				Wm. Flanders, Esq., 10 0 0			
J. Morley, Esq., 10 0 0				Mr. James Large, Gravesend, 5 0 0			
J. Carter, Esq., 21 0 0				Mr. R. Leader, jun., Sheffield, 4 0 0			
Mr. John Dawson, Old Jewry, 2 2 0				J. Cropper, Esq., Liverpool, 20 0 0			
Thos. Barnes, Esq., M.P., Farnworth, 20 0 0				W. Crossfield, Esq., Liverpool, 10 0 0			
R. Leonard, Esq., Bristol, 5 0 0				"Christians," 5 0 0			
W. D. Willis, Esq., Bristol, 10 0 0				Thos. Herbert, Esq., Nottingham, 10 0 0			
Mr. J. Peachy, 2 2 0				F. W. Cobb, Esq., Margate, 10 0 0			
Wm. Wilson, Esq., Torquay, 2 2 0				T. R. Hill, Esq., Worcester, 5 0 0			
H. Reed, Esq., High-bury, 25 0 0				John Crossley and Sons, Halifax, 30 0 0			
H. Bateman, Esq., C. B., by Rev. T. James, 14 11 3				Messrs. Morley, Nottingham, 10 0 0			
J. Bazley White, Esq., 10 0 0				Joshua Wilson, Esq., 10 0 0			
R. Cunliffe, Esq., 10 0 0				W. Tice, Esq., Sopley Park, 5 0 0			
C. M. Robison, Esq., 10 0 0				B. Cooke, Esq., Blackheath, 5 0 0			
M. Devenish, Esq., Dorchester, 2 10 0				J. J. Stitt, Esq., Liverpool, 20 0 0			
M. A. Devenish, 2 10 0							
Wells and Perry, Chelmsford, 10 0 0							

BANK of VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.—

The LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK are prepared to ISSUE, at their Head Office in Lothbury, LETTERS of CREDIT and BILLS at Thirty Days' Sight upon the Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Port Phillip, and upon the Branches of that Bank at Geelong and Belfast (at a charge of 2 per cent.)

J. W. GILBERT, General Manager.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

THE distinctive features of this Association are—That all Education should be Religious, but, at the same time, so free from Sectarian influence as to secure the sympathy and co-operation of all denominations of Evangelical Christians; and that the State, being incompetent to give such an Education to the people, should not interfere in the matter, but leave it entirely to Voluntary effort.

THE COMMITTEE having obtained ELIGIBLE APPOINTMENTS for those Pupils who have recently completed their course of study, have now a few VACANCIES in their Normal School for YOUNG MEN desirous of qualifying themselves for SCHOOL-MASTERS.

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DOUGLAS ALLPORT, Secretary.

7, Walworth-place, Walworth.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.—

FACULTY of ARTS.—The Session of 1853-4 will commence on FRIDAY, September 30, when an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE will be delivered by Professor W. SMITH, LL.D., at Seven o'clock p.m.

The Classes are open to Lay Students above fifteen years of age.

CLASSES.

Religious Instruction—The Rev. John Harris, D.D., Principal. Greek and Latin—Professor William Smith, LL.D.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—Lecturer, pro tem. R. J. Nelson, A.M.

The English Language, Logic, Rhetoric, Mental and Moral Philosophy—Professor, the Rev. John H. Godwin.

The Natural History Sciences—Professor Edwin Lankester, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.

Hebrew and German—Professor, the Rev. Maurice Jenner.

French—Teacher, the Rev. C. G. Dangars.

The Lectures are delivered between the hours of Ten a.m. and Three p.m.

The Library is open from Eleven a.m. till Three p.m.

The College is empowered by Royal Warrant to grant the necessary Certificates to Candidates for Degrees in Arts and Laws in the University of London; and some of the Courses of Instruction are expressly arranged with a view to the convenience of Students preparing for the Matriculation and B.A. Examinations respectively.

The Sessional Prospectus, and all other necessary information respecting the Lay Student Department, may be obtained by applying to the Secretary, at the College, New Finchley-road, St. John's Wood.

JOHN HARRIS, D.D., Principal.

WILLIAM FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD-LAND SOCIETY.

WEEKLY REPORT, September 24, 1853.

	Last Totals.	During the Week.	Present Totals.
Cash received.	£370,609 1 11	£9,594 1 2	£380,203 3 1
Shares issued.	63,411	492	63,903

VALID SHARES DRAWN DURING THE WEEK.

*61,371 to *61,374, 20,580, 41,503, 6,943, 43,011, 57,768, 41,851, 3,030, 29,803, 31,070, 44,110, 46,153, *49,645, *49,646, 35,680, 19,871, 60,178, 58,312, 28,786, 42,578, 28,681, *54,921, *84,922, *62,899 to *62,901, 6,556, 44,420, 45,580, 51,374, *40,220, *40,221, 38,570, 4,168, 30,824, 2,437, 37,650, 47,308, 56,667, 6,443, 48,799, 9,935, 31,535, *55,676, *55,677, 48,706, 46,468.

* Grouped.

The shares numbered 49,438, 42,952, 21,211, 69,271, 53,180, 45,248, 34,197, 54,621, 61,595, 31,033, 12,618, 40,863, 30,025, 36,310, and 48,412 were also drawn, but as the subscriptions thereon were in arrears, the holders thereof have lost the benefit of this drawing. Copies of the Prospectus, Rules, and last Annual Report, may be obtained at the Office, or by post, gratis.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

14, Moorgate-street.

THE BUDGET OF 1853.—In strict

conformity with the REDUCTION of the TEA DUTY, A. HIND has constructed his Scale of Prices, and invites public attention to the following quotation:—RICH PEKOE LAPSENG SOUCHONG, such as E. I. Company used to bring over, 8s. 6d. per lb.; HIGH-SCENTED and rich-flavoured Assam, reduced from 4s. 4d. to 4s. per lb.; our choice Mixture of the best Black and Green Teas, comprising all the excellences of the richest and rarest productions of China and Assam, judiciously blended, 4s. per lb.; OUCHAIN YOUNG HYSON, HYSON, and PEARL GUNPOWDER, 5s. 8d., 5s., 4s. 8d., 4s. 4d., 4s., 3s. 8d., and 3s. 4d. per lb. All these are of the prime quality, and most delicious flavour. Lower qualities at proportionally reduced prices.

CHOICE MOCHA COFFEE, rich and mellow, of great strength, 1s. 4d. per lb.; very excellent PLANTATION CEYLON, packed in Tin Canisters, fresh and warm from the Mill, 1s. per lb.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 411.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

A FULL-FRAUGHT FUTURE.

THE proximate future generally excites in the mind a livelier interest than the most important past. Those are regarded as the most critical epochs of individual or national history which are yet before us, but still close at hand. In the prosecution of any great enterprise requiring time for its completion, there will be a constant succession of what we term crises—and the next in anticipation will always be esteemed the most momentous. It is well, perhaps, that it is so. Present duty usually finds its strongest motives in the character of what lies just before it—as a pedestrian is always anxious to come up with some object desirous on the horizon, whether it be a clump of trees, a church, or a mountain. And, in truth, for the time being, our deepest solicitude to avoid mistake, or to turn opportunity to account, ought to be awakened in regard to the turning point next to come—for thus the whole strength of our energies is concentrated upon that which demands immediate attention. To do our very best, whether the occasion be small or great, is true wisdom—for if small, failure would bring with it the deeper disgrace—if great, success would be rewarded by a more glorious issue.

Alive as we are to these considerations, we nevertheless attach a higher importance to the character and decisions of the next Triennial Conference of the British Anti-state-church Association, than to any preceding one. More, we think, depends upon it. More may be effected by it. The consequences which will arise out of it, whether good or evil, will be larger, more serious, more practical, more permanent than heretofore. We will briefly state why; that our readers may have, not only our deliberate judgment, but the grounds also upon which it rests.

In the first place, then (for it is useless to attempt concealment), public events have occurred since the last Conference, about which the friends of the Association have differed in opinion. Those events, politico-ecclesiastical in character, were the cause of great temporary excitement—and the duties thought to be imposed by them differed accordingly as they were viewed from purely political, or purely ecclesiastical grounds. The Executive Committee, true to their trust, quietly pursued their main object without pronouncing an opinion on a matter which appeared to them "beyond the record." But each member of it, in his individual capacity, felt himself at perfect liberty to pronounce his opinion, and to show his reasons for it—and it chanced, as we have already said, that opinions differed. Of course, we think,

that the cause we have at heart would have been greatly furthered, had all the members of the Association been of our mind on this question. Inasmuch, however, as they were not—a fact we deeply deplore—we believe that the next best thing would have been such a continuance of hearty co-operation in things wherein all were agreed, as would have proved to onlookers, the practical liberality of those whose professed object is unselfish, national, and religious. The excitement has passed away—the passions which it stirred have had time to subside—all parties, even while holding the same substantial views as ever, may see, now that the dust of controversy has been laid, some things which were not then visible to them, and may wish that some things had been differently done by them. Well, the coming Conference will reveal whether, after that episode of conflicting convictions, utterances, and deeds, there is not a thorough union of mind and heart in regard to the one object at which the Association aims—and it does strike us as an element of incalculable importance that, whether we will or not, the next Triennial Conference will decide that point.

Again—it may be within the cognizance of many of our readers, if not all of them, that some essays have been made to ascertain whether there may not be some basis, common to all earnest Dissenters, upon which all might agree, and co-operate in seeking the accomplishment of the Society's object. It is notorious that the principle of the Association, under some definition or other, is held as well by those members of Nonconformist bodies who do not connect themselves with us, as by those who do—and it is to be taken for granted that the end aimed at is, in the estimation of the first, no less than in that of the last, "a consummation devoutly to be wished." It appears very desirable to ascertain whether they who are at one in theory, may not also be at one in work. In the thing to be done they agree—in the reasons for which it should be done they also agree—is there no possibility of their agreeing in the mode of doing it? Do those who stand aloof require what those who belong to the Association cannot yield? Do such as have all along taken part in this movement, insist upon anything, either in the nature of their organization, or in their manner of working it, which is not absolutely essential to a *bond fide* and faithful prosecution of their enterprise? Is it practicable, or if so, is it desirable, by any concessions on these points, to obviate objections, to allay prejudices, to rectify misapprehensions, to conciliate good-will, and by all these means to multiply resources and increase strength? This has been a moot point for some time. It will no doubt come up at the Conference, the legitimate time and place for settling it. We believe that to that settlement many who have not yet joined the Association are looking forward with interest—and that a wise and forbearing course of conduct in regard to these minor differences of view and feeling, will be followed by a rapid expansion of the power and numbers of the Association. And on this ground, as well as others, we are more than usually anxious about the forthcoming Conference.

But we are also moved by more general considerations. We detect in the spirit of the times not a little to raise our expectations, and very much to impose upon us vigilant self-restraint, a ready surrender of all private preferences, and the necessity of mingling caution with firmness. The public mind is greatly in advance of what it was when the Association started on its career of labour. In principle, religious equality is now

very generally recognised as just—in practice, it would, if pushed to its legitimate extent, put an end to all civil establishments of religion. The *morale* of our question is accepted—the logic of it is not yet understood. In the House of Commons, for instance, there is a growing distaste for any legal display of religious favouritism—and, in this respect, we believe, it represents pretty accurately the tendency of public opinion. The sentiment, if judiciously stimulated, and fairly developed, will undermine the very foundation of the State-church system. It needs educating, but it can only be successfully educated by gentle and gradual efforts. At present, it is very much overlaid by a traditional veneration for the Established Church—but even this the conduct of our ecclesiastical magnates is doing much to break down. We believe that, apart from its vast money interests, which, even in case of a dissolution of the union, are capable of an easy and equitable adjustment, the only indisposition which exists to deal with the Church question in Parliament, arises from the suspicion that such a step would be unpopular. Consult individuals, and each will admit that the question calls for radical change—but no one will commit himself because no one thinks that his colleagues are as ripe as he in their convictions. The whole system, therefore, hangs together by a pervading dread of becoming singular. Dry up the sources of that dread, and the framework of the State Church, sorely strained already by internal convulsions, will fall to pieces, and invite destruction.

Now it is for the Anti-state-church Association to watch over, nourish, and train this sentiment in favour of religious equality, and to establish so intimate a communication between the representative and the constituent elements of public opinion as shall serve to put an end to the mistake above alluded to. We have no doubt whatever that this may be done, and that by means of our organization the susceptibility of Parliament may be put *en rapport* with the enlightened liberality of the people. But in order to this, some adaptation of the machinery of the Society, and of its methods of action, must be effected. To attempt this will be part of the business of the next Triennial Conference. If done successfully, we anticipate for the Association a most useful and triumphant future. It will thenceforth become a political power, the complete realization of whose object will be reduced to a mere question of time. If not done at all, or done badly—but we will not allow ourselves to anticipate the alternative. Thus much only we venture to assert—that there appears to us, in the present instance, to be no middle term. The Association must qualify itself for a higher and a wider sphere—or it will speedily become disqualified for any useful sphere whatever. And this is the main reason for our anxiety that the next Triennial Conference should be distinguished at once by numbers, by moderation, and by firmness. Such is the temper of the times that it depends upon ourselves whether we will reap precious grain, or noxious weeds. The sale will produce abundance of some sort; if not of good results, why then of evil. Great is our responsibility!

A MILLION NEW TESTAMENTS FOR CHINA.

OUR readers will have already learned from our columns, if not from other sources of information, that a suggestion has been made by Thomas Thompson, Esq., of Poundsford Park, promulgated

by the Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham, and adopted by the British and Foreign Bible Society, to send out to China, as soon as practicable, a million copies of the New Testament. The cost, we believe, will be something under £20,000, and measures are already in progress for obtaining the money. We can conceive of no more appropriate method of turning to account the present marvellous movement in the Chinese Empire. With those who believe, as we do, in the divine authority of the Scriptures, there can be no question as to the duty imposed upon them to seize every opportunity placed within their reach by the Providence of God, for giving to Holy Writ the widest possible circulation. The want of China cannot be denied—the readiness of the people of that vast empire to receive religious information appears to be most encouraging—and, during the present period of revolution, when old superstitions are being mercilessly overturned, and when novel doctrines are courting public attention, it does seem singularly appropriate to pour into the ports of China a flood of spiritual light, “*pure et simple*,” as the French would say, or, as we should phrase it, “without note or comment.” It is one of those enterprises the majestic simplicity of which would only be injured by elaborate recommendation. It needs no argument to support it—it will stand in its own strength. Hence, we will not do it the injustice of formally pleading for it—to have named it, we think, is enough—and we are sure that the great majority of our readers would regard as ridiculously superfluous any attempt of ours to enlist their sympathies in its favour.

We know not under whose directions in China the scheme will be carried out. Much will, of course, depend upon local information and aid. But we take leave to suggest the propriety of making as small a portion of the distribution as possible entirely gratuitous. Thousands, we should think, would gladly pay the small sum required for a single copy of the New Testament—and the fund thus obtained might be spent in increasing the supply if needful. Men seldom value what has cost them nothing—and the chief service of gratuities is to create a demand. May the project be as successful as its promise!

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Since the announcement of the Conference arrangements was forwarded to you, it has been represented to the Executive Committee of the Association that the 1st of November being the day on which the municipal elections take place throughout the country, many of the society's warmest friends would be obliged either to neglect important local duties, or to forego the pleasure of attending the Conference.

Feeling the force of this objection to the date originally fixed, they have now resolved that the sittings of the Conference shall take place on Thursday and Friday, the 3rd and 4th of November.

They are not unmindful of the fact that the choice of the latter part of the week will, in some instances, occasion inconvenience, but, as it is not now possible to make any other arrangement, they do not doubt that that inconvenience will be cheerfully submitted to.

Yours faithfully,

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

41, Ludgate-hill, Sept. 24th.

CHURCH-RATES REFUSED AT WELLS.

The cathedral city of Wells was, on Thursday week, the scene of a church-rate contest. At the vestry meeting, presided over by Mr. Fullford, the senior churchwarden, a rate of sixpence in the pound was moved and seconded. Mr. S. Hill, in moving an amendment, explained what was the duty of the parish, under the common law of England. It was, undoubtedly, the duty of every parish to keep their church in repair, but it was not their duty to make a rate for that purpose; and in support of this assertion he would read to them an extract from the opinion of Mr. Baron Martin—one of the most learned judges of the land—upon the presentation of a bill to the House of Lords in the Braintree case. On that occasion Mr. Baron Martin said:—

What is the legal obligation of the parish? I have no doubt it is “to keep the church in repair.” It is analogous to the liability to repair a bridge or a highway, and should it become necessary to aver, in pleading the legal liability of the parish, it would, in my opinion, of necessity be alleged as the duty to repair the church, and not to make a rate, in like manner as the legal duty of a parish must be averred to be to repair a highway, and not to make a rate for the purpose. What is the true nature of a church-rate? Lord Coke lays it down expressly “that it is an ordinance, or bye-law, which the parishioners have a right to make at common law, without any custom; and that the greater part may thereby bind the whole.” It, therefore, seems to me clearly established that a church-rate is of the nature of a bye-law; and that thereby the persons liable to the duty of making

the repairs decide amongst themselves that the mode of performing the common obligation which they elect to adopt is to raise a sum of money by a rate. And in my opinion the parishioners (and they alone) are competent to make this election; and if they determine to effect the repairs in any other manner (as by their personal labour) they may legally do so, in the same manner as the inhabitants of a parish might at common law have repaired a bridge. It is quite true that for many years a rate has been generally, if not universally, resorted to for the purpose, as the most convenient and equal mode of performing the duty; but, before the time of legal memory, when the obligation arose, I have no doubt that the effecting repairs by a rate was a thing almost unknown in country parishes, although in large towns a rate was probably resorted to. Rates were then almost universally paid in kind, or by personal services; and I have no doubt that rates were so paid also.

Mr. Hill then went on to contend that there was no legal liability upon the parish to make a church-rate, and the whole of the items contained in the second part of the estimate produced by the chairman (for sexton's fees, choir, lighting and fuel, bell-ringing, &c.) were perfectly illegal [hear, hear, and cheers].—The Chairman: Unless the parish chose to grant them.—Mr. Hill replied that if the parish thought proper to grant these sums, they would be a gift to the church, but there was no legal obligation upon them to adopt such a course. It had been said by one of the learned judges that a vestry was a parish Parliament, and that the persons assembling thereat were competent to decide by what means, and in what manner, the church should be repaired; and, therefore, if they thought proper to decide that it should be performed by voluntary contributions, they were perfectly justified in doing so [hear, hear]. He looked upon it as unjust and dishonest to ask him to pay for these things when he derived no benefit from them [hear, and a voice, “so it is.”]. He should be ashamed if any gentleman came to his place of worship—to which he had a perfect right, and was welcome—to ask him to pay for attending [hear, hear]. He would, therefore, propose as an amendment to the proposition, that as it was perfectly legal and competent to repair the church by funds obtained in some other manner than by a church-rate, and that as it was not obligatory upon them, this vestry would refuse to make any rate [applause]. Mr. Vanderhoff seconded the amendment. After a good deal of discussion, the amendment was carried by a large majority. A poll was demanded, which took place on the following day, when the result was as follows:—

For the amendment 144

Against it 115

Majority 29

THE PRESS ON PRELATES AND CANONS.

If our readers were at all startled by the boldness of the style in which, as we showed the other day, the bishops are taken to task by the *Times*, they will be yet more surprised at the language employed in reference to episcopacy as it is by the organ of the Gladstone party. In severity and boldness the *Chronicle* goes much beyond the *Times*. The latter complains that bishops are mere dummies in the House of Lords, and ciphers in their dioceses; and bids them ask at the hands of the legislature for further powers. The former, on the contrary, describes them as exercising a usurped authority, and as being, strange to say, ciphers and yet tyrants!

The fact is (says the High-Church organ) that, partly from accident, and partly from necessity, the Church has been suffering under an unmitigated tyranny. Its practical constitution is a usurpation. The Church never was meant to be governed as it has been for the last hundred and fifty years. Bishops charging and laying down the law, and speaking *ex cathedra* on their own individual authority, are an anomaly in history. Practically, the constitution of the church is an abuse; theoretically it is an absurdity. It is an innovation on ancient precedent, and it has neither convenience, sense, nor success to recommend it. It is curious to observe that those very bishops who, from their acquirements, zeal, and powers, have the best right to lay stress upon their charges, and consequently to uphold the present system, are among the first to see its hollowness, and to desire a substitute.

That substitute, of course, is *Convocation*; and the occasion of the anti-prelatic diatribe was the Primate's visitation charge, in which he gives his reasons for being opposed to the revival of the active powers of Convocation. The Archbishop is, moreover, guilty of deeming the present state of things in the Established Church satisfactory, “as affording the means designed by Providence for doing the Church's work.” Upon this point the *Chronicle* disdains to “argue with his Grace.” “We must leave him, argument cannot deal with psychological phenomena. Physiological laws fall when applied to the Aztecs: reasoning has nothing to do with the Archbishop.”

What is the management of the Church? Every clergyman, in his own parish, does what he likes or what he can, subject to very little control, and amenable only to advice, which he may either take or reject. He does anything, everything, or nothing, while his neighbour may be doing the exact opposite, and for directly contradictory purposes. Above this ochlocracy is ranged a system of voluntary societies, which have no sort of right to prescribe anything—which are composed of nobody knows who, self-appointed, with fluctuating constitutions, and with various laws, principles, and governments. These societies, generally speaking, have good objects, but they have this peculiarity, that each must have its double—a high form and a low form. Every missionary society, educational society, good-book society, and society for the multiplication of clergymen, is bimed. It represents the Church under contradictory aspects. Each addresses a party—sets up a rival standard—denounces its Guelph or Ghibeline counterpart. Each has its meeting—annual, monthly, or hebdomadal; and each of these meetings is not unfrequently the scene of the strife of the contending factions. The colours of the Circus, or the strife of the *Bianchi* and *Neri*, are perpetuated in the

management of these bodies, much to the sorrow of earnest Christians, and much to the delight of the scoffer. Ranged above the individual clergyman and the voluntary society, is the bishop. Here, again, *quot Episcopi tot sententie*. In practice, in example, in administration, in doctrine—and, of course, seeing that they are men, in capacity—no two prelates are identical. Apart from the function of giving private advice, which the individual clergyman takes or neglects, according to his own tastes or party views—and which can only have a value proportionate to the capacities or acquirements of the individual who tenders it—the bishop is very much of a cypher. Where the law is plain, he has nothing to say; and although, in indeterminate cases, he can give an opinion, that opinion it is competent to anybody to discuss, or to reject. Here ends the actual administration of the Church; and what it amounts to is before all the world.

“Practically,” concludes the Tractarian Martin Marprelate—“practically, the constitution of the Church is an abuse; theoretically, it is an absurdity”—“an innovation on precedent, that has neither convenience, sense, nor success to recommend it.”

In a subsequent article, the *Chronicle* describes the Archbishop as “Primate and Metropolitan in fact, but an Independent in judgment and conviction;” and demolishes the Archiepiscopal office by Archiepiscopal reasonings:—

If the Apostolic Church ceased with the apostles—and if, for everything else of doctrine and discipline, we are to have recourse to the New Testament only, Archbishop Sumner must have considerable difficulty in accounting for himself. If, as is a fact, all the externalities of our existing Church, its parochial ministry, its Creeds, its Articles, its Prayer-book, its Reformation, nay, even its great Church Societies, its machinery, and, above all, its Episcopal Charges, are self-developed—that is, if they are the results of Councils, Convocations, human authority, and ecclesiastical law, practice, and discipline—if not one of these things can be supported by that explicit scriptural warrant which the Archbishop affects to consider so indispensable, a bishop and his visitation must be a standing perplexity to Dr. J. B. Sumner. The mystery of man's being has puzzled many a serious thinker; but, to a bishop of the Primate's sentiments, the riddle of Episcopal existence must be a perpetual and insoluble difficulty.

The *Times* has descended from bishops to cathedral chapters. Taking as a text some returns obtained by Mr. Ewart, the writer shows that the canons are, in almost every cathedral city of England, guilty of a greediness that disdains not the smallest pickings. Before the 3rd and 4th Vic., c. 113, every canon took a turn of two or three months' duty, and as this act (1840) reduced the number of canonries in most cathedrals, care was taken to save the old canons from any increase of work, by empowering the Commissioners to pay “substitutes.”

The consequences of this provision we proceed to detail, beginning with Canterbury, where, before 1840, there were a dean and twelve canons, and six preachers, and a dozen minor canons, and one sermon on a Sunday; so that the suspension of one canonry must have made the “additional duty” quite insupportable to the remaining eleven. It could not be done without a substitute, duly approved by the Archbishop, and a substitute could not be had without pay, and the pay could not come from the chapter—that was quite out of the question; their average had been only £10,000 a year “for taking charge of the cathedral duties.” Accordingly, the “common fund” of the Commissioners was taxed with £50 a year for a substitute during the first three years after the act, for which, as the returns show, the dean and his eleven received about £30,000. But whom did they select, and whom did the Visitor approve? One of the six preachers? No. One of the minor canons? No. One of the deserving city or country clergy? No. They “substituted” themselves, with the Archbishop's approval, and the “allowance of £50 was not specifically divided, but paid to the general chapter account!” Such was the beginning; and so they went on till 1850, receiving in ten years about £90,000 for their “customary duties,” and upwards of £1,100 from the common fund as “substitutes.”

Among the seven who divided this £50 per month, in addition to sharing £22,000 a-year, were those notorious sinecurists: Archdeacon Croft, Mr. Registrar Moore, and Mr. Canon Protyman!—At Winchester, where the dean and canons received, in ten years, about £70,000 from their own funds, and £1,100 extra for additional duty while the *maximum* income of the city clergy stood at £145—one of the “substitutes” who received the allowance was the Rev. G. Protyman, with a church income of £5,000 a-year, an incumbent of three parishes, and Chancellor and Canon of Lincoln as well as Winchester. At Worcester, £40,000, or thereabouts, was not enough in ten years: so the chapter drew upon the common fund for £3,150 more. At Gloucester, the dean and chapter canons received about £36,000 from the caputular estates, and £650 out of the common fund. One canon did not even visit the place, “but allowed £100 to such of the other prebendaries as kept the residence for him;” and the dean and canons held other preferments to the value of £6,000 a-year, at Norwich. The Hon. and Very Rev. George Pellew, the dean (!) has turned “substitute” for £50 a-month. He and his chapter received from 1840 till 1850 for their “customary” labours about £4,000, and £530 extra for “additional duties.” At Peterborough, in the same district, we again find a “George Pellew” serving as a “substitute” at the regulation price, while the chapter seemed entitled to special notice, if not praise. They appear to have received less from their estates than any similar body, and yet to have managed with a smaller contribution from the “common fund.” Lastly, at Rochester, the dean and five canons received during ten years from their funds some £60,000 at least, yet one of their body was nominated as a “substitute” for ten years, and received £1,000 extra, although he was and is charged with the care of 14,000 souls in the borough of Chatham, and of three or four villages in Dorsetshire,

besides his duties as the official of the Peculiar Court of Starminster Marshall, returned as "performed in person." To this it is added, that besides their caputular receipts, the members of this chapter hold other preferment worth £7,000 a-year; that in 1846 they divided about £15,900 for their "customary" services of eight or ten sermons each; and that even in 1852 a grant was made to them of £2,000 wherewith to pay a "substitute."

DECLINE IN CONFERENCE METHODISM.—The decrease in the number of the Wesleyan Methodists is set down by the *Watchman* at 10,298, and is mainly attributed to emigration. Our vigilant contemporary, the *Wesleyan Times*, disputes the accuracy of the statement:—

If we remember right, it was boasted, as a set-off against the loss of numbers reported in 1852, that there were 19,000 persons on trial. Now, this year there appear to be but 10,000 on trial. Let us, then, see how the account actually stands:—

Declared loss of members	10,298
Persons on trial in 1852	19,000
Do. do. in 1853	10,000
Difference	9,000

Total loss on 1853 19,298

Unless, then, this calculation can be impugned, it would appear that the loss, instead of being little more than 10,000, is, in reality, nearly 20,000; twice as great as the Conference was willing to avow.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN PRISONS.—From a Parliamentary paper just issued, we find that the number of prisoners of each religious denomination, on the 25th of September, was as follows:—Church of England, 16,077; Presbyterians, 496; Dissenters (all classes), 1,391; Roman Catholics, 2,955; Jews, 45; described as of no religion, 323; not stated of what denomination, 339: total, 21,626.

THE PADDINGTON PERPETUAL CURACY.—This election took place on Thursday last. It will be recollected that the previous election became null and void in consequence of an equality of votes between the Rev. J. Thorpe and the Rev. W. H. Spencer. The former did not stand again; the latter appeared a second time as a candidate, but did not go to the poll. The other candidates were the Rev. Charles Hill, formerly of Staverton, late curate of this parish, and the Rev. C. D. Everett, of Alton. The friends of each of the candidates made great efforts to secure their respective elections. The rate-payers, at a parochial meeting called for the purpose of making arrangements as to the election, decided on supporting Mr. Hill, who carried the day—the number at the close of the poll being, Hill 42; Everett 38. Some seven or eight of the electors did not poll. It is a singular fact that precisely the same number of votes were recorded as on the 23d of June last.

DOINGS OF A PUSEYITE CLERGYMAN IN SOMERSETSHIRE.—In the town of G— in this county, a sermon was recently preached by the parish priest, in which he compared Dissenters to the repentant son who wishes to return to his father:—

Surely, my brethren, said the State-church clergyman, the Church does, on her part, desire the return of those her lost sheep, her estranged and wandering children; yea, desire it from her very heart. Surely she has repented of the coldness and neglect which drove them from her, and is prepared to welcome them back to her bosom with joy and gladness. Even now are their places kept at her table, and seats are ready by her fireside, and she sits like a sorrowing mother hoping for their return. They have but to enter in through the open door of their true home on earth, to receive the kiss of mutual forgiveness, and be once more her own beloved children through time and eternity. Will not the Dissenters now run and see who shall get the first kiss?

Apropos to the above, it may be stated that in a parish not far distant from the said G—, a baby being ill and likely to die the parents desired the services of the clergyman that it might be named. This was refused except on certificate from the doctor that the child was really in danger. Upon receiving this evidence he performed the ceremony—the child was named and soon after died. At the funeral a guinea was demanded for breaking the ground, and double fees for the clergyman and clerk, and tolling the bell; because, although the nearest church, and at the clergyman's door, the parties had to pass over the parish bounds. They were also informed that the corpse would not be admitted within the church-door, as it had not received full baptism.

CHURCH-RATE SALE AT SITTINGBOURNE.—Considerable excitement has been occasioned in this usually quiet town by the seizure and sale of the goods and chattels of two of the parishioners, the Rev. John Moss, Independent minister, and Mr. Richard Whitley, draper, for church-rates. Great difficulty was experienced by the agents of the State Church in obtaining an auctioneer to undertake the disreputable job. The only auctioneer in the town was repeatedly applied to both by the churchwarden and vicar, and even the clerical magistrate who signed the distress warrant descended from the dignity of the bench to write a letter urging him to undertake the business, but without avail. Other auctioneers were then applied to at Milton, Faversham, Chatham, and Sheerness, but all refused. At length a tool was found in the person of a Mr. Mark Shrubsole, of Faversham, who attended on Friday last and sold the goods in a yard belonging to the constable. A large company assembled to witness the novel exhibition, the Anti-state-church party in the town having given all possible publicity to the proceedings. Great indignation was expressed at the conduct of one of the churchwardens, who attended personally and bid for a dial belonging to Mr. Moss, either to show his zeal for the Church or to get a bargain at Mr. Moss's expense. Such was the state of public feeling, that with the exception of this

dial, Mr. Moss's goods were bought in by some of his friends at a merely nominal price; no one being willing to bid against them. Several other persons have refused payment of the rate and expect daily to be summoned before the magistrates. A public meeting will be held in a few days in connexion with the Anti-state-church Association, and it is expected that the recent events will greatly aid the course of popular progress in this bigoted and High Church neighbourhood.

A TRANSATLANTIC VIEW OF THE GREEK CHURCH QUESTION.—An American correspondent of *Elihu Burritt's Bond of Brotherhood*, of this month, transmits an extract from the *Springfield Republican*—a Whig journal—which expresses, with native American force, an aspect of the Eastern question, that American acuteness was not needed to discern:—

Some months ago we published an article charging the majority of national quarrels in Europe upon that infamous harlotry, personated in the union of human governments and the Christian church. In the attitude now assumed by Russia, we have still another instance of the operation of this most unnatural connexion. Russia, in the insanity of blasphemy, takes the protectorate of the Greek Church out of the hands of God, and assumes it herself. In the name of holy orthodoxy and the Prince of Peace, she shoves her armies across the Pruth, armed to the teeth, backed by apostolic cannon and evangelical shot and shells. Powerful arguments these, in favour of the Christian religion, when urged as in the instruments of injustice upon a Moslem heart bent on peace. Beautifully does it recommend our holy faith to those whose humane instincts and noble generosity gave a harbour to the hunted and distressed political refugee, in the hour of his need, and from the vengeance of Christian woman-whipping and liberty-destroying foes! Was there ever a sword to which somebody did not try to fasten a cross for a handle? Sometimes in this country of free religion, men are apt to fear that it is too free; that error, being as free as truth, and more active, will sooner or later get the advantage. We deprecate all such ideas as these. Give us error picked and purified by free thought, rather than truth blood-soaked on the point of a bayonet. Give us fanaticism and all its evils, rather than force and its sanctified enormities.

Religious and Educational Intelligence.

STEPNEY COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of this institution was held on Wednesday afternoon, in the College Chapel, under the presidency of G. T. Kemp, Esq., the Treasurer. Among the ministers and gentlemen present were W. B. Gurney, Esq.; Thomas Peewress, Esq.; John Meredith, Esq.; Professor Foster; George Gould, Esq.; Rev. Wm. Brock; Rev. John Kennedy, M.A.; Rev. William Grosier; Rev. John Hiron; Rev. John Bigwood; and the Rev. J. M. Soule, and others.

The Rev. J. M. Soule having commenced the proceedings by announcing a hymn and offering prayer, the Rev. G. W. Fishbourne then read the report, which stated that during the session twenty-one students had enjoyed the advantages of the institution, of whom three had become settled pastors. Ten new applicants for admission have been received during the year; and, after careful and prolonged examination, the committee have resolved on receiving five out of the ten. The entire number of ministerial students in the institution is twenty. There are also two lay students who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of the College during the session. The Report then detailed the course of study under the Theological Tutor, and stated that "during the year the classical department has been efficiently superintended by Mr. Gillespie, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin. Mathematics by Mr. Bridge, and German by Professor Nenner. For next session they are reckoning on a renewal of the labours of Dr. Gray. It will be noticed that out of ten applications for admission to the College, the committee have received but five. They hesitated to receive the others, from a conviction that they did not display that maturity of scriptural knowledge, or of thoughtful piety, which the committee deem to be among the essential evidences of aptness for the work of the ministry."

From the financial statement it appeared, that the receipts had been, by annual subscriptions, £387 2s. 6d., donations, £26; Congregational collections, £46; Baptist Fund, £400; legacies, £150; Creed's Trust, Priestley Trust, and payments of students, £245. Which, with balance of last year, amounted to a total of £1,700 7s. 2d. Of this sum, after the disbursements for the year, there now remains a balance of £217 4s. 5d.

The Rev. Mr. Bigwood, in moving the adoption of the report, said that, whether they considered the proficiency made by the students, the measure of health and strength afforded to the President and Tutors, or the financial state of the Institution, there was abundant cause for thankfulness and encouragement [hear].

The Rev. J. Kennedy, M.A., in seconding the resolution, said, in the course of his remarks, he had listened with peculiar satisfaction to that part of the Report which stated, that five applicants had been declined this year, not on the ground of any deficiency of mental power, or acquired knowledge, but because of a certain immaturity, and not giving sufficient evidence of real, thoughtful piety [hear, hear]. He regarded this conduct of the committee as an omen for good to the churches of Christ at large [hear, hear].

The Rev. William Grosier moved the second resolution:—

That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the managers of the Baptist Fund for their customary grant; to the ministers and congregations who have made collections for the Institution; and to those ministers and gentlemen who kindly conducted the examination of the students at the close of the session; and to those gentlemen who have made donations of books for the library.

This was seconded by the Rev. S. Brown, and adopted.

The Rev. W. Brock, in moving the appointment of the treasurer, secretary, and committee, for the ensuing year, in allusion to certain pamphlets designed to correct the evils in modern churches, said:—

It was very gravely alleged and argued, that the masses of the people were indifferent to Christianity; but this was not by any means a new discovery; it was the same centuries ago, and had been so in all ages [hear]. The fact, that the gospel does not advance so rapidly as Christians could wish, also, was nothing new. Nor, moreover, was there anything very novel about the attempt to devise other plans of Christian preaching than those now acted upon, for they had been expounded and tried already, and were found to be worth nothing [cheers]. The writers of scheming pamphlets on Church polity, and the supporters of Church reforming societies, seemed to be in happy ignorance of the facts of Church history: but the students of our Colleges ought to be made thoroughly acquainted therewith, in order that they may be able to withstand the introduction and adoption of those new fangled schemes, which would be certain to prove of no sort of utility, and, at the same time, involve the churches in many and very serious difficulties [hear, hear].

W. B. Gurney, Esq., seconded the resolution, and expressed his desire to see the benefits of the College extended to a much larger number of students than at present. Professor C. J. Foster, LL.D., who had assisted as one of the Examiners, supported the resolution, and expressed his great gratification at the very satisfactory condition of the College in every department, and especially at the excellent condition of the students whom it fell to his lot to examine. The resolution was then agreed to, and a vote of thanks having been moved and seconded to the Chairman,

The Rev. Principal Angus, D.D., expressed his thanks to the Examiners for the trouble they had taken, and the joy which he felt with the present prosperous condition of the institution.

The resolution having been unanimously agreed to, the company retired to tea in the College; the Rev. F. Tucker, B.A., delivered a sermon in the evening, which terminated the anniversary proceedings.

A LABORIOUS WELSH MINISTER.

The Rev. D. Williams, pastor of the Independent church at Troedriwdalar and Beulah, is one of those sturdy Welsh divines that we read of in books, but rarely meet with in actual life. For fifty years he has maintained a high reputation in his native country, as a preacher and pastor, and is now a hale and vigorous workman. He is the oldest minister in Wales; and, though now seventy-five years of age, preaches regularly three times every Sunday. He commenced preaching when he was twenty-one, was ordained a minister in 1803 (receiving, at first, £15 a year salary), and though his engagements have been very varied and laborious, and necessitated frequent journeys across the mountains, and almost pathless wilds, through rain and snow—he has never once been disabled from preaching. In his younger days he was a splendid horseman, and even now he would throw many a hunter. He must have spent some years in the saddle, for it is almost incredible the number of miles he has travelled on horseback as the apostle of Breconshire, and as a regular preacher for forty years at all the large out-of-door gatherings in North and South Wales. The church at Troedriwdalar has had only three ministers during the last 160 years. The present minister has been its pastor for the last fifty years; his predecessor, the Rev. Isaac Price, was the minister for fifty years; and his predecessor, the Rev. Thomas Morgan, was the minister for sixty years. Not less significant is the fact, as attested by the present minister, that during those 160 years the church has enjoyed uninterrupted peace and harmony. Mr. Williams, during the fifty years of his ministry, has received above fifteen hundred into church fellowship.

Such a man is worthy of honour, and his countrymen appreciate his devotion to the cause of the gospel. On the 18th of August, open-air services were held at Troedriwdalar to celebrate the jubilee of his ministry. Forty ministers of various denominations and a large assembly were present. Mr. Williams received a variety of presents. His own congregation presented him with a copy of the "Penny Cyclopaedia," and the "Rev. Thomas Scott's Commentary on the Bible," accompanied with the surplus of the money collected for purchasing these works—the church and congregation at Beulah gave him a copy of Bishop Hopkins's works, accompanied with the surplus of the money collected for the purchase of these works—the congregation at Olewydd (a little chapel in connexion with Troedriwdalar) with a small purse of money—the churches and congregations at Llanwrtyd and Abergwesyn, with the works of the Rev. Robert Hall, in six vols., Neander's "Life of Christ," and Dr. P. Smith's "Four Discourses on the Sacrifice and Priesthood of Christ"—friends at Brecon and the lower part of Breconshire, with the works of Dr. Owen, in sixteen vols.—the Rev. E. Davies, M.A., Classical Tutor of Brecon, on behalf of the students at Brecon College, with the "Bases of Belief," by Edward Miall, M.P.—the Rev. D. Rees, of Llanelly, with a work called "The Hand of God in History," by Hollis Read, M.A.; and a large Jubilee Bible was presented to Mr. Williams in the name of the Rev. Thomas Phillips, Jubilee Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Mr. Williams was also requested to sit to an artist, to have his likeness taken; the expenses to be defrayed by subscriptions. All these presents were accompanied with suitable addresses, and very feelingly acknowledged by Mr. Williams in a long speech, in the course of which he favoured the meeting with several interesting details respecting his early and ministerial life. Sermons were preached on the occasion, as well as on the preceding day, at Beulah.

MERE, WILTS.—On Thursday, the 15th of September, a new Independent chapel was opened in this town. Though only containing 3,000 inhabitants, there has been for many years a very successful cause sustained here under the pastoral care of the Rev. T. P. Erlebach. The services of the day were conducted in the morning by the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Poole; in the afternoon by the Rev. J. Quick, of Taunton; and in the evening by the Rev. Dr. Tidman, of London. They were attended throughout by crowded congregations, and a devout spirit of interest and sympathy was manifested by a large attendance of friends from surrounding towns and villages, and by the amount of £156 contributed in aid of the remaining debt. Many ministers were also present, and took part in the devotional services. The building is a neat and simple structure, in the early English style, designed by Mr. Stent, architect, Warminster. The chapel is 57.6 long, and 37 feet wide inside, fitted throughout with low open framed pews, and lighted by pointed windows at the side, and a large three-light window in the front, and at night by a single "sun-light" from the centre similar to that at the Reform Club House. Beneath the chapel rise lofty, well-lighted school-rooms, for the excellent day and Sunday schools, which labour under none of the usual disadvantages of school-room under a chapel—the chapel being elevated, and the ground at the side being lowered. The whole is heated by Haden's hot-air apparatus. There is a comfortable vestry under the organ loft for the minister, and a private entrance to it and the chapel. The general feeling of the congregation was, that as a whole, it was a well-arranged, and in every way suitable building.

MARSH GIBSON, BUCKS.—The opening of the new Independent chapel in this village took place on Wednesday, August 31st. The Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A., of London, preached in the morning; and the Rev. James Smith, of London, in the evening. A public meeting was held in the afternoon, at which the Rev. R. Ann, minister of the church, presided. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. I. Dossy, London; J. B. Brown; W. Gates, Aylesbury; J. Elrick, Thame; and other gentlemen. The attendance was very numerous, and the collections and promises amounted to upwards of £40. Nearly 300 Sabbath-school children were treated with tea on the following day.

WYKEN-SQUARE BAPTIST CHAPEL, SOWE, WARWICKSHIRE.—On Sunday and Monday, August 28th and 29th, the members and congregation of the above chapel celebrated the eighth anniversary of the opening. On Sunday two sermons were preached by the Rev. A. O'Neill, of Birmingham. On Monday a tea-meeting was held; the tea being provided by ladies connected with the congregation, after which a sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Landels, of Birmingham. All the services were well attended, and a deep interest was excited by the addresses delivered by the ministers. The collections were remarkably liberal, amounting, together with subscriptions, to rather more than £40, which will free the chapel from debt, and leave a surplus in the hands of the trustees, to be applied to the schoolroom. The chapel and ground cost about £650. There is still a debt of £130 on the school, the interest of which is a heavy burden on a poor people. The Revs. J. E. Sargent, the minister of the place; W. T. Rosevear, of Coventry; and J. Salisbury, of Longford, took part in the services.

THE REV. HENRY BATCHELOR has resigned his charge at Fetter-lane chapel, and has accepted the pastorate of the church, assembling in the Nether chapel, Sheffield. The farewell sermon will be preached on the first Lord's-day evening in October, and he will enter on his new charge the third Sunday in the same month.

LANGPORT, SOMERSET.—The anniversary of Langport Chapel and Harvest thanksgiving were celebrated on the 16th instant. The attendance at the tea and public meeting was large and respectable. Appropriate addresses were delivered by several ministers, and especially one of peculiar interest by the Rev. H. Addiscombe, of Taunton. The entire proceeds of the tea, the provision for which was made gratis, were to go to the liquidation of the debt remaining on the chapel premises. That debt had been incurred by the erection of a new vestry, and minister's house, and the enclosing of the whole with walls and gates. The entire outlay has been nearly £600, now reduced to a fraction above £90, a good illustration of the power and excellence of the Voluntary principle. The collections on the above occasion received considerable aid by the liberality of Mr. R. Ritson, the railway contractor, and in acknowledgment of efforts made for the religious benefit of the labourers on the line.

VALEDICTORY MEETING.—A valedictory meeting in connexion with the departure of the Rev. James Kennedy, M.A., missionary for Benares, India, was held in the Rev. Mr. McNeil's chapel on Wednesday evening. The building was crammed to suffocation, and many were unable to gain admittance. The services were of a peculiarly interesting nature. The Rev. Mr. McNeil presided. The Rev. Mr. Watt, of the Free Church, opened the proceedings with prayer. The Rev. Mr. Pringle, of the first U. P. Church, then addressed Mr. Kennedy in very feeling and affectionate terms, alluding to the valuable benefit which the Christian community of Elgin had reaped during his stay here, from his public ministrations and private walk; and expressing the profound sympathy which they felt in connexion with his recent domestic bereavements—the sudden death of two beloved children. He concluded by tendering, in his own name, and in the name of all present, an affectionate farewell to Mr. Kennedy, with many earnest wishes for his future happiness and success. Mr. Kennedy, who was much affected throughout, replied. In the course of his address, he stated, that although he had at first been almost quite enervated and overwhelmed by the late

trials he had been called upon to endure, he hoped he was now enabled to look upon them as being sent to detach him more than ever from this world. He had occupied six different pulpits in the town, besides several in the neighbourhood, and it was one of his most gratifying reflections, that he had been thus permitted to do more in the service of his Master than he could otherwise have done. The meeting then engaged in devotional exercises, which were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Tulloch, of the Baptist church. The Rev. Mr. Wylie, of the Established Church, afterwards delivered an address on the "claims which missionaries labouring abroad have upon the prayers and sympathies of the churches at home;" and the Rev. Mr. Lind, of the Moss-street U. P. church, spoke on the same theme. The Rev. Mr. McNeil, after alluding in feeling terms to his loss in the departure of his beloved brother, engaged in devotional exercises, and, having pronounced the Benediction, the meeting separated.—*Elgin Courier.*

LOWER FOREST-GREEN CHAPEL, NAILSWORTH.—On Thursday, Sept. 22, the Rev. J. Leifchild was publicly ordained as pastor of the church meeting in the above-mentioned place of worship. The services throughout the day were of a deeply interesting character. The following ministers took part in them:—The Rev. W. Wheeler, of Stroud, read the Scriptures and prayed; and the Rev. Sam. Thodey, of Rodborough, delivered an able introductory address on the nature of a Christian church, and asked the usual questions, to which Mr. Leifchild replied very satisfactorily. The Rev. J. Hyatt, of Gloucester, presented fervent prayer on behalf of the newly-elected minister. Dr. Leifchild (father of the pastor) delivered with great affection an impressive charge, and the Rev. T. F. Newman (Baptist) concluded with prayer. Dinner was provided in the school-room, and speeches were delivered by the Revs. Dr. Leifchild, Hyatt, J. Parker (Baptist), Roberts, of Gloucester, W. Wheeler and D. J. Evans, of Stroud, S. Thodey, J. Whitta and B. Feaston, of Wotton-under-edge, and Maund, of Stonehouse. In the evening the Rev. J. Glanville, of Kingswood, preached an appropriate sermon to the people. The services were attended by Christian friends of different denominations, who displayed a very friendly feeling on this interesting occasion.

PEMBROKE DOCK.—The Rev. Charles J. Evans (late of Union-street seminary, New York) was publicly recognised last week as pastor of the Congregational church, Tabernacle, Pembroke Dock. The Revs. Thomas Gillman and H. J. Bunn preached the introductory sermons on Sunday, September 18, and on the following day the designation prayer was offered up by the Rev. Nathaniel Harris, of Middlehill. The Rev. J. Gillman delivered a charge to the pastor, followed by the Rev. H. J. Bunn, with a charge to the church. On the 20th, between seven and eight hundred sat down to tea, after which a very spirited meeting closed the service. The large chapel was crowded to excess, and the services were unusually interesting and impressive.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—In consequence of the prevalence of cholera in Newcastle-on-Tyne, it has been deemed inexpedient to hold the autumnal meeting of the Congregational Union in that town, as was originally intended. We believe arrangements are being made for the meeting to take place at Manchester.

Correspondence.

CHRISTIAN BURIAL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In the last number of your paper a letter appears in which the writer complains that "in the town of Barking, Essex, the clergy have positively refused to bury Dissenters or their children;" and relates a case in which "parents were grieved to find that their babe could not be allowed Christian burial." In reading thus far I supposed that the refusal of the clergy "to bury Dissenters or their children" was a refusal to let them have graves in the parish burying ground, and that this was the "Christian burial" disallowed the babe mentioned. But my mistake was soon corrected by your correspondent adding, in the case of the said babe, these words,—"Its remains must be laid silently in the grave." This is what he calls "not being allowed Christian burial." If to be "laid silently in the grave" be not "Christian burial," then all who are interred in Scotland—except in Episcopalian cemeteries (which are very few)—have not "Christian burial." There is a service in the house of deceased, before the body is conveyed to the place of interment, but none in the place itself. The remains of all (not Episcopalian) are thus "laid silently in the grave," but no Scotchman thereby deems his deceased ones deprived of "Christian burial." And why Englishmen should think any burial not Christian simply because clergymen will allow no religious service to be performed in the churchyard, is what I cannot understand. Can the object of a religious service at a funeral not be attained as effectually by its being conducted in the house of the deceased, as within the precincts of any graveyard? Is it not a pity that English Dissenters should attach such undue importance to mere customs which were created, and are still fostered, by State-churchism, as to place themselves at the mercy of any clergy? Surely the principles of Dissent are sufficiently leavened with the simplicity of New Testament Christianity, to raise those who adopt them far beyond the reach of any priestly insult in the burying of their dead. But if Dissenters will not accept of the liberty which their principles offer from the bondage of customs which are not essential to religion, but which give to a State-church clergy so much power and scope to tyrannize over the souls of people, then they must be content to suffer all that priestly arrogance may choose to inflict.

I am, most respectfully yours,
Worthing, September 24th, 1853. G. S. INGRAM.

A HARD CASE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of the

Nonconformist, to appeal to the generous sympathies of its readers, and the friends of Nonconformity at large, on behalf of two fellow sufferers for conscience sake in this town.

In the beginning of this year, a meeting of the rate-payers of Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, was called for the purpose of levying a churchrate. At the meeting it was proposed and seconded that a rate of twopence-halfpenny in the pound should be laid, after which an amendment was proposed and seconded for a rate of a half-farthing in the pound. The amendment was carried by a large majority, but a poll being demanded by the supporters of the original motion, it took place on two following days. In the morning of the first day of poll, one of the chief and most active supporters of the original motion went to the house of one of the overseers, and, in his absence, demanded the rate-book, which he held through the day, and an intervening day of poll. On the second day of poll it appeared that some alteration had been made in the rate-book, in the addition of some, and the erasing of other names, which turned out, contrary to the expectations of the Church party, to make against their cause. This alteration was made, not only without the consent, but without the knowledge, of both the overseers, Martin and Swale—as they most strongly avowed at the time of its discovery. But both being Dissenters, and supporters of the half-farthing rate, a criminal information was spitefully laid against them at the Court of Queen's Bench, and a rule nisi obtained. On the 7th of May it was moved, at the Court of Queen's Bench, to make the rule absolute; but the innocence of the parties having been shown, the rule was dismissed, with each party paying his own costs; a report of which to this effect appeared in the *Times* of the 8th or 9th of May. The costs falling on the two overseers in defending their case amounted to upwards of £60. Both are working men, and have families dependent on their daily labour for support. They are men of good repute in general, their enemies themselves being judges, and no doubt whatever exists on the minds of those who are acquainted with the men and the case but that they were perfectly innocent of the charge, and that it was laid against them with no other design than to intimidate, oppress, and injure, as far as possible; besides which they have, by a resort to corrupt practices, been thrown out of office. There is a large amount of sympathy with the injured men in this town and neighbourhood, and a general concern that their expenses in the case should be fully met. An effort for it would have been made without appeal beyond the circle of their acquaintance, but Dissenters here are comparatively weak and few, and have suffered much in general by oppression within the last year, besides which, they are adopting important means, at considerable annual expense, to promote Nonconformist principles in the town, such as establishing a united Dissenters' day-school, toward which £50 a year in subscriptions have been promised, and other efforts which will involve expense quite as far as their means will allow.

In these circumstances it has been thought advisable, and indeed necessary, by a few, that an appeal on behalf of the two men, Martin and Swale, should be made to the benevolent consideration of the public at large. Subscriptions to any amount, towards defraying their expenses, will be thankfully received by

Mr. Heaton, 7, Briggate, Leeds;

John Lofthouse, Esq.,

Mr. Bacon, grocer,

G. C. Catterall, Baptist Minister,

or, Nonconformist Office, 69, Fleet-street.

I am, dear Sir, on behalf of the sufferers,

Yours, most truly,

GEORGE C. CATTERALL.

Boroughbridge, September 14, 1853.

THE MILTON HALL AND CLUB.

On Wednesday last, a deputation from the central committee of the Milton Hall and Club—consisting of Mr. Bateman, Mr. George Wilson, and Mr. John Bennett, the secretary—met a party of gentlemen at breakfast, in Dec's Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Henry Wright, Esq., occupied the chair; and there were also present the Rev. J. A. James, the Rev. I. New, the Rev. R. A. Vaughan, the Rev. P. Sibree, Thomas Beilby, Esq., Messrs. W. Middlemore, J. Keep, J. B. Lillington, J. James, J. Graham, Perkins, W. Smith, J. Stokes, Rollason, J. C. Woodhill, E. Phipson, and other influential members of the Nonconformist body in Birmingham; Messrs. Evans, Everitt, and Gillham, of Worcester; and Mr. Whitehouse, of Dudley were also in attendance. After a short address from the Chairman,

Mr. Bateman entered into a detailed account of the objects of the Club. It would bring the heart and soul, the power and the will, of the great body of Evangelical Nonconformists into a focus, so that by concentration they might be able to use their power—religious, benevolent, and political—with greater effect. Every member would find there the comforts of a home supplied at cost price, with sleeping apartments and private rooms for members. The club would possess a news-room and library, and there would be here a repository for all that may be necessary or useful for the various bodies of evangelical Nonconformists, such, for example, as proper arrangements for collecting and registering statistical information especially connected with Nonconformity, its position and operation in Christendom, and its relation to the Government and an Established Church; records of religious societies; information as to chapels and their ministers, colleges, and schools; Parliamentary information, classified and arranged so as to be promptly available for operating on the public and the Legislature with certainty and despatch, in any political crisis; together with the usual commercial and mercantile information. They intended to erect also a hall for Nonconformists. They had not at present a free platform; and that they wished to secure. It would be about two-thirds of the size of Exeter Hall, capable of seating 1,500 or 1,800 persons, and underneath that another hall, capable of affording accommodation to 800 more, with committee rooms of the different Nonconformist societies, which were at present scattered all over London. It

was proposed that the large hall should be opened for worship on the Sundays; and that the power should be vested in a council to determine who should or who should not have the use of the hall on other days when not occupied by the club. He went on to show that the taking up of debentures involved no responsibility; that the fees of membership (which was quite distinct from proprietorship) were small; and that so much success had already attended the project that there were between £24,000 and £25,000 in debentures taken, out of £30,000 required. He concluded amidst applause, by expressing a hope that by next May they would be enabled to meet in their club in the heart of London to congratulate themselves on the accomplishment of their object.

Mr. George Wilson gave some interesting details of the interest felt in the project in York and Lancashire; and of the positive injury sustained by the Nonconformist body by the want of intercourse. He showed also that taking the project on the lowest ground—namely, as a mere commercial matter, it was worthy of every consideration.

The Rev. J. A. James took blame to himself for having given the subject, up to that morning, far too little consideration. But having had his attention called to it, he felt that he could not give too hearty a concurrence to the institution. It would be most valuable, he had no doubt. He held, however, that their strength as Nonconformists lay in their intelligent appreciation of the religious aspect of their principles. He believed there was a danger in the present day of not, perhaps, attaching too much importance to the political aspect of their principles, but too little to the religious [hear]. It was in the vitality of personal religion that the strength of their body lay; but there was nothing in this project that was not in harmony with it [cheers]. He expressed himself very warmly upon the circumstance that the hall was to be devoted to worship on the Sundays; and considered the record department of the institution as a very valuable one. It was a fact that the deeds of a very large portion of their chapels could not be found; and he considered the establishment of a central deposit for their trust deeds a most admirable provision. Indeed, so much did he like the scheme altogether, that he should certainly become a member; perhaps a proprietor [cheers].

The Rev. I. New sympathized most warmly with the project, and would give it all the support which lay in his power. He had himself, in his visits to London, felt deeply the want of such an establishment as that proposed; if carried out it would prove of immense advantage to gentlemen from the country; and from this, and the evidently sound and admirable basis on which it was founded, he gave it his most hearty assent.

Some conversation ensued, in which Mr. Keep and others expressed their concurrence with the institution, of which Mr. Bennett intimated Professor Rogers had become a member.

The Rev. R. A. Vaughan, who was received with applause, gave in his cordial adhesion to the plan, adding that so convinced was he of its excellence that he should take care to propagate a knowledge of it amongst those with whom he was connected. After remarking on its advantages, socially and religiously, he touched on it as likely to be instrumental in remedying evils, and breaking down differences of opinion amongst sections of the body, concluding amidst cheering by intimating it to be his intention to enrol himself a member.

Mr. Evans, of Worcester, also briefly spoke as to the advantages to be derived by Nonconformists from the Milton Club, giving, as an illustration of the high opinion he held of it, that he and his family had taken up a considerable number of debentures.

The Rev. J. A. James then said that, to bring the matter to something like a practical result, he should move the following resolution:—

That this meeting having heard the statements of the deputation, and anticipating great advantages in strengthening and increasing the influence of Nonconformist principles by the establishment of the Milton Hall and Club, highly approves of the design disclosed by the prospectus, pledges itself to support the institution, and recommends it to the Evangelical Nonconformists of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Phipson seconded the motion, expressing the greatest interest in the success of the project, and eliciting that members would have the privilege of introducing a member to the club.

The resolution was then carried unanimously amidst applause; and then nearly £1,000 were subscribed for, the Rev. J. A. James, the Rev. R. A. Vaughan, the Chairman, Messrs. Middlemore, Beilby, Whitehouse, and others taking debentures. About £1,000 more was promised.

On the motion of Mr. Keep, a committee was then appointed to give effect to the resolution; and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman the interesting proceedings were brought to a close.

We understand that a second meeting, to promote the objects of the club, is to be held at Manchester on Wednesday next, when it is hoped that all friends interested in its success will endeavour to be present.

THE MILLION COPIES OF THE NEW TESTAMENT FOR CHINA.

This grand project has been received with great cordiality by all sections of Christians. The *Record*, the organ of the Evangelical Church party, the *Watchman*, representing the Conference Methodists, and the *Wesleyan Times*, on behalf of the Wesleyan Reformers, heartily support it. So, also, do the *Patriot*, *Banner*, and *Christian Times*. The Rev. J. A. James, who commends the above journals for advocating the proposal, but, of course, does not know the *Noncon*, states that "offers of assistance are coming in fast. One gentleman writes, 'I shall subscribe for 500 copies at least.' Another says, 'I shall subscribe for 1,000

copies for myself, and another 1,000 copies for my wife.' A third, wealthy and profusely generous, will enter, I know, largely into the scheme. I have received the following communication, which will show that the scheme is attracting notice in high and influential quarters:—

Dear Mr. James,—I see from the papers that there is a subscription for sending Bibles to China. As I am going, dear Sir, immediately abroad, I am anxious to send you my contribution to the excellent scheme, and, therefore, have the pleasure to enclose you a cheque for twenty pounds.

I remain, dear Mr. James, sincerely yours,
GAINSBOROUGH.

9, Cavendish-square, Sept. 18, 1853."

In reference to a suggestion from a member of the Society of Friends, who has calculated that it will require a ship of more than 200 tons to carry out the million copies of the New Testament to China, Mr. James says—"For his information, therefore, as well as others, I remark, that the books must of necessity, on various accounts, be printed in China, where, notwithstanding the present rather high price of paper in the empire, books can be printed at a much lower rate than in this country. Dr. Dick's volume on the Solar System has been translated into Chinese, and, with the diagrams, has been published at the wonderfully low rate of one penny."

In a subsequent communication Mr. James appeals to various classes to take up the benevolent enterprise. "To whom," he says a little too authoritatively, "shall I confide the execution of this scheme?" Commencing with the Committee of the Bible Society, he suggests the appointment of a sub-committee out of their number to carry out this special object, apart from the general purposes of the Jubilee. He then urges ministers of religion of every denomination to exert their energies on behalf of the movement; to preach about it and privately create an interest in it. "There is scarcely a congregation in the kingdom so small or so poor but what might send 500 copies of the Christian Records to 500 Chinese families; and there is scarcely a congregation that would not do it, if their minister earnestly asked them to do so." Addressing himself to men of wealth, he asks what would a thousand or even ten thousand copies be to them? "Imitate the example of the Earl of Gainsborough, and give us your individual names and contributions to this cause." He then appeals to the committees, superintendents, and teachers of Sunday schools, urging them to exertion, and to interest the children under their charge to give the value of a single copy of a Testament to a Chinese boy or girl. As an illustration of what might be done, he gives a letter from the Superintendent of the Bampton (near Chesterfield) Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School, which states that they will give 500 copies. Heads of families are there invited to aid in the magnificent work, and thus train their children to Christian activity and benevolence. He mentions that the family of Mr. H. Thompson, of St. John's-wood Park, have subscribed 500 copies as a Jubilee memorial. He concludes by saying—

Let us all now be up and doing. Enough of writing in newspapers and other periodicals. Let us proceed to action; and let the British and Foreign Bible Society lead us on to the glorious achievement, under the sweet sounds of the Jubilee trumpets and the inspiring watchword, a million copies of the New Testament for China.

P.S. Those friends who have addressed letters to me with offers of contributions, are hereby respectfully informed, that their names and amounts of subscriptions shall be forwarded to the Sub-committee of the Bible Society, as soon as such committee is formed and announced; to whom I shall then hand over the management of this great concern, contented to be lost in their mighty shadow, and thankful for the honour of having brought under public notice the conception of Mr. Thompson.

It is, of course, understood that the promises are upon the conditions that the million copies, or very near to it, are subscribed for.

Dr. Reed offers to contribute £100 towards the project, provided it is carried out at once.

It is suggested that £20,000 should be the sum raised. "A smaller sum has been named; but £17,000 would be the bare cost of a million of Chinese Testaments, leaving nothing to cover the expenses of collection, transmission, and distribution; for which an additional £3,000 were a moderate reckoning."

PROTESTANTISM IN ITALY AND FRANCE.

A short time since, five new ministers were ordained at La Tour in connexion with the Waldensian church. Amongst them was Dr. De Sanctis, formerly Professor of Theology in the Romish church, and curate of the Magdelene in Rome. According to a recent statement there are as many as 20,000 Protestants in Tuscany. The *Armonia*, a Popish journal in Turin, announces, in terms of bitter and indignant lamentation, no fewer than 8,000 cases of apostasy from the Church of Rome in that city alone. A large and handsome chapel is now in course of erection, the funds for which have been chiefly provided by Holland and Scotland. In Genoa the gospel is spreading fast; and a Waldensian minister is established there. A letter from a pastor of this church says, relative to Turin:—

The chapel is now no longer able to contain the crowds which pour in to attend the Italian service; and on all sides we hear expressed impatient wishes that the new church now in process of building, were finished. Besides M. Bert, who preaches in French, and who, it may be imagined, does not stand entirely aloof from the work of the Italian mission, we have M. Meille, one of our most effective labourers, and De Sanctis, formerly curé of a parish in the city of Rome. Very soon, we foresee, two men will not be sufficient for this work, unless, indeed, some political disaster should arrest for a time the progress of the gospel. We have a weekly journal called the *Buona Novella*, edited by M. Meille, which disseminates

through all parts of the Piedmontese States the principles of the gospel; many excellent tracts are also published, and the Holy Scriptures are circulating freely in all directions. At Pignerol we have regular public worship established for nearly three years; and now our temporary chapel there is quite inadequate to contain the congregation, especially since alternate preaching in French and Italian was commenced. We hope soon to be able to establish a faithful evangelist at this important post, and also to build a church and a manse. Pignerol was formerly the head-quarters of our enemies; why should it not become the centre of our church?

The Vaudois College established at La Tour about twenty years ago at first reckoned only two teachers and twenty pupils; now it has seven professors and seventy-five students. For two years past the physical and moral sciences have been taught; and I do not think I venture too far when I affirm that our students are as efficiently instructed as in any college of Switzerland or France, or, perhaps, even of Germany or England. For these three years Government has allowed our College the sum of £100 sterling per annum.

The following is an extract from a letter received from M. Amedie Bert, the historian of the Vaudois church, and pastor of the large and increasing congregation of Protestants at Turin:—

The late change in our political position has exercised a great influence on our religious condition. We are now a free people in all respects. The Holy Scriptures are sold openly by the booksellers, but colportage is not yet free; indeed, it is not tolerated by the police. The Bible, nevertheless, circulates freely everywhere; and public opinion, enlightened and stirred up, is entirely in our favour. All the Liberal journals support our cause. But, on the other hand, the Romish clergy never cease calumniating and striving to injure us. That which renders our position critical is, that it is not yet defined by law, and that it is more in consequence of the spirit of the age, and the liberal principles of our present statesmen, that we are free, than because our rights are sanctioned and legally recognised.

A writer in the *Norwich Church Examiner*, in describing a Sunday in Paris, gives the following interesting information:—

We went first to the Taitbout Chapel, but good Pastor Audebert was out of town. We next sought the Wesleyan School, conducted by Mr. Cook, son of the last Wesleyan minister. The school is considerable, and in good order, and there is a respectable congregation, where English sermons are preached, morning and evening. We should have next visited the Free Evangelical Church of M. Fred. Monod, but, as he was out of town, we did not. We heard, however, that this body, recently dissenting from the Established Protestant Church, and in which, therefore, we felt a kindred interest, is steadily increasing, and has a thriving Sabbath-school. All these churches have been blessed with many conversions during the past year. We then passed on to the Oratoire, the Established Presbyterian Church, in the hope of hearing Adolphe Monod, the brother of M. Frederick, who, though evangelical like his brother, has not yet seen it his duty to come out from the Establishment. This church is in a singularly divided state. It has two or three regular pastors, of whom the chief are M. Athanase Coquerel, one of the first French orators, and lately Member of the French Parliament, and M. Monod. These two are of very opposite religious opinions. M. Coquerel, unhappily, inclined to what we call Rationalism, or modern Unitarianism, and M. Monod being truly Evangelical. The consequence is that two different congregations occupy the Oratoire, as the one or other preacher fills the pulpit, and there is a continual struggle between the two parties. We learn, with pleasure, that M. Guizot, who has belonged to this church, now dead to politics and restored to literature, where was ever his highest seat, has, in the school of adversity, and since his return from England, manifested a far greater concern for evangelical religion, and that he now firmly upholds M. Monod in the Oratoire, and is a great pillar and champion to the truth throughout France.

We heard M. Coquerel preach in the morning. The distinctness and elegance of the enunciation, diction, and gesture, were very fascinating, and enabled us (however poor scholars in French) to comprehend every word. So far as it went, it was excellent, and tremulously earnest. We enjoyed it, and strove to forget the omissions by which alone we could judge of any difference between the preacher and ourselves. We heard, that the Episcopal clergyman, at the chapel Marbeuf, Champs Elysees, is a very excellent preacher, and has a large congregation, and a good school. Thus, these six centres of gospel influence, with others, are actively at work, and prospering. They have immense obstacles to confront in the prevalence of Popery and infidelity, and in the fickleness and pleasure-loving character of the French people; but they are struggling nobly, and deserve the utmost sympathy, and constant prayers, of British Christians. The service at the Wesleyan Chapel is the only evening service in Paris, and is a refreshing opportunity to all Christian visitors. We took pains to inquire into the moral and religious state of the people. The power of the Romish priests seems decidedly increasing under the fostering care of Louis Napoleon. Yet it is not a religious but a political power, for men submit to them while they despise Popery.

ARREST OF A SCOTTISH LADY IN TUSCANY FOR TRACT DISTRIBUTION.

Miss M. Cunningham, of Thornton, Kilmarnock, has, with her mother and sister, been staying at the baths of Lucca, en route to Rome and Naples. While there she distributed Protestant tracts in the neighbouring village of Lugliano. Some of the inhabitants, it is said, warned her of the impropriety of her proceeding, and protected her from the exasperated feelings of others of the peasants, who were preparing to pelt her with stones and seriously injure her. She regained the baths in safety, but on the following day repeated the experiment at another village, called Benabbio. The priest, on discovering what had occurred, descended into the baths, and informed the delegate of police of the behaviour of Miss Cunningham. On the following day (the 14th) Mrs. Cunningham and her other daughter went to the office of the delegate to have their passports visé. On their arrival, he demanded the reason of the absence of Miss Margaret

Cunninghame, and on being informed that she was unwell and confined to her bed, declared that come she must, as he had a communication of importance to deliver. When Miss Margaret Cunningham reached the police-office, she was formally charged with the offence in question, was informed that witnesses were already summoned to Lucca to prove the crime, and that, in obedience to higher orders, she must be removed, under an escort of gendarmes, to Lucca, there to await the further measures which the Government might take. She received this announcement with the most unaffected composure.

Sir William Millar, of Barskimming, one of the friends, went directly to the Grand Duke, who is now staying at the Baths of Lucca. His Royal Highness would not accord him an interview. Sir W. Millar, and his friend the Rev. Mr. Gordon, after accompanying Miss Cunningham to Lucca, and again attempting to mollify the local authorities, who, however, declared that they were but instruments of a higher will, proceeded directly to Florence, and laid all the circumstances of the case before the Hon. Mr. Scarlett, now acting as *Chargé d'Affaires*, in the temporary absence of Sir Henry Bulwer.

Mr. Scarlett lost no time in communicating with the Grand Duke and his Ministers. In reply to the urgent request of Mr. Scarlett to have the matter quashed, the Grand Duke has declared that justice must take its course. The Grand Duchess expresses regret for the situation of Miss Cunningham, but refuses to interfere. The individual dispositions of the members of the Ministry are more favourable. M. Lami, the Minister of Justice, will hurry on the trial as fast as possible, and then obtain an immediate exercise of the Grand-Ducal clemency.

Miss Cunningham is to be tried on the charge of having infringed the 137th article of the new criminal code, which declares that "whoever shall circulate works hostile to the Roman Catholic faith, with the view of seducing any member from that communion, shall be condemned to the house of correction, and subjected to hard labour, for a period not less than five, or greater than ten years." Miss Cunningham is charged with having given to some peasants an Italian Bible, and an Italian translation of the "Pilgrim's Progress," and both these books fall under the criminal category. The American *Chargé d'Affaires* vigorously seconded Mr. Scarlett in the representations made to the Grand Duke, and in the interviews with the individual members of the Ministry, and the Archbishop of Lucca.

The persecution rages with unabated fury in Florence, against the Tuscans (writes the correspondent of the *Christian Times*, from whom we have chiefly borrowed the above narrative). On Sunday fortnight the gendarmes broke into the house of Natale Lippi, a baker, in the Palazzuolo, and there arrested him, and Piero Cieri, also a baker, and Alessandro Barli, a tailor, on the charge of meeting and reading the Scriptures in the version of Diodati. The house was searched, and the Bibles found in a press. All three were then committed to prison. Barli and Cieri have since been released. But Natale Lippi will either have to stand his trial for offences against the religion of the State, or, more probably, be condemned without trial, by the Council of Prefecture, to such a term of imprisonment as they may choose to award. Meanwhile, upwards of fifty Italians have been summoned before the delegates of the different quarters, and cross-examined, in the hope of eliciting some connexion between Italian Protestantism and English Propagandism.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Two Temperance Conventions have been sitting almost simultaneously at New York. The point of difference was as to the propriety of admitting female delegates.

The World's Temperance Convention sat at the Metropolitan Hall, under the presidency of General S. T. Carey, of Ohio. Some dissension was created at the commencement of the proceedings by the introduction by Mr. S. W. Clarke, of Rochester, U.S., of the following preamble and resolution:—

Whereas the cause of temperance is world-wide in its divine mission, seeking the highest good of the whole human race; therefore—Resolved, that this Convention invite all the friends of humanity, without respect to age, sex, colour, or condition, to participate in its deliberations and aid in its glorious work.

After several minutes of disorder, resulting from the agitation of the question, a motion to lay the resolution on the table was carried. Neal Dow, the author of the Maine Liquor Law, was the President, and amongst the Vice-Presidents were Mr. J. Cassell, Mr. J. Carpenter, and Dr. Lyman Beecher. "The Rev. Antoinette L. Brown" claimed a seat in the Convention, and for the sake of peace, this seems to have been granted her, but in obedience to another rule limiting that place to officers of the Convention, she was obliged to leave the platform." It was also agreed:—

That this Convention fully appreciates the value and positive necessity of the co-operation of our wives, mothers and sisters, in the great and holy cause of temperance; but we are of the opinion that the public platform of discussion is not the appropriate sphere for woman.

Amongst other matters considered were the political economy of the Maine Law, as seen in its operation and results, and addresses to manufacturers and venders of intoxicating drinks, to Christian governments for protection to their subjects against the agents of intemperance, to all ministers and churches, and to young men in every country. Each meeting was opened by prayer.

On the evening of the first day a public meeting was held in the Metropolitan Hall. The audience numbered about 3,500, of whom a considerable number were ladies. A grand piano graced the stage, at which Mr. E. Howe, jun., presided. Mr. Colburn

entertained the audience during the evening with temperance songs. Amongst the speakers was Mr. John Cassell, who was most warmly received. He expressed his surprise at the enthusiasm which he witnessed among the friends of temperance in America, and then proceeded to state the condition of the abstinence movement in England. His discourse consisted mainly of his practical experience in life. He detailed the miseries inflicted on the slave of intoxicating beverages in England. He deplored the negative position of the English clergy on the temperance question, and hoped the day would not be far distant when they would lend their powerful aid in support of a cause which would so powerfully second their efforts for the regeneration of their race. He concluded by hoping that the day was not far distant when America and England would both have their Maine Law. He regretted his inability to express himself acceptably to an American audience, but he hoped the next time he addressed them he should be able to speak to them in a manner satisfactory to himself. He sat down amid a furor of applause.

At the Whole World's Temperance Convention the principal male speakers have been the Rev. W. H. Channing, Horace Greeley, the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, the Hon. J. P. Hale, and W. Lloyd Garrison. Among the ladies were Antoinette L. Brown, Lucy Stone, Mrs. Jackson, from England, Mrs. C. P. H. Nichols, Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Frances D. Gage, &c.

The Hon. J. P. Hale said that he would not at any time turn his back on a cause for the public weal, and "least of all will I turn my back because you have invited our mothers, wives, and sisters, to participate in the deliberations of this Convention [loud applause]. Such a work as this, my friends, should command the sympathies of woman, who was the last at the cross, and the first at the sepulchre [loud applause]. The cause is a field of philanthropy so wide that all can work without jostling against each other. We may work in the manner that our judgments indicate, but all our labours are needed."

Mrs. Nichols, "editor of the *Vermont Windham Democrat*," addressed the meeting at some length.

Mr. Clark, of Rochester, sang several songs with excellent effect, and was loudly applauded. He also offered the following sentiment, which "he drank in iced water":—"The Health and Memory of the man that chopped down the trees, that cleared the land, that ploughed the ground, that raised the corn, that fed the goose, that bore the quill, that made the pen, that wrote the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks" [loud cheers].

The resolutions adopted by the Convention were as follows:—

Resolved,—That we urge our fellow-citizens to petition Congress so to modify our Tariff laws as that they shall no longer protect and justify the importation of intoxicating liquors into States which have prohibited, or may hereafter prohibit the sale and diffusion of such liquors.

Resolved,—That a natural, proper, and efficient counteraction to the appetite for debasing indulgence and pernicious excitement is to be found in providing for all legitimate and healthful sources of pure, innocent, elevating pleasures of social and spiritual enjoyment; and, therefore, the library and reading-room—the lyceum and music hall—galleries of paintings and sculpture—social assembly-rooms and pleasure-grounds—should take the place of the bar-room and the rum-cellar.

Resolved,—That sound political economy concurs with sound morality in condemning the manufacture, sale, and use, of intoxicating drinks, since their cost to the consumer exceeds the actual cost of their production in a proportion five times as great as obtains in the case of useful articles; therefore, if the money spent for alcoholic beverages were devoted to the purchase of articles of utility, the present extravagant profits of distillers and rum-sellers would be employed in cherishing legitimate branches of productive industry, which give to the labour bestowed upon them five times as great a proportion of their price as now goes to the labour for producing alcohol.

Resolved,—That the officers of this meeting, together with its Business Committee, be constituted a permanent Committee, with power to call future Conventions, based on the same principles as this, wherever and whenever they deem it advisable to do so, and to initiate any other measures which they may judge best for the advancement of the Temperance cause.

SLAVE-HUNTING AND FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Although Mrs. Stowe has left us, interest in the slavery question is not allowed to subside. Even the *Times*, contrary to its usual practice, has of late pretty freely opened its columns to record tragedies and romances quite equal to any episode in "Uncle Tom." Such publicity will more than counteract the virulent abuse heaped upon abolitionists by its New York correspondents, and by its reflex influence help forward the desired change in public sentiment on the other side of the Atlantic. The following facts will show that man-stealing has lost none of its darker features, and that the revulsion against the Fugitive Slave Law is increasing—humanity, even in its lower forms, rises against it:—

Wilkesbarre, the scene of the following terrible tragedy, is a pretty town of 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants—a place of more than half a century's growth, lying in the most lovely valley of America—the Valley of Wyoming, in Pennsylvania, whose name our own Campbell has wedded to immortal verse. The waters of the Susquehanna, as related by that poet, were formerly stained at this very spot with the blood of hardy pioneers, helpless women and their babes, but that was in days when Wyoming was truly a frontier settlement, and the blood was shed by savages who had never known the arts of civilized life or the truths of the gospel. Wyoming of the present day is some two thousand miles within the frontier, one of the most fertile valleys in the world, studded all over with pleasant white-walled villages and tall church spires. Such is the spot where the following shocking event occurred on the 3rd inst.; as reported by an eye witness to the *New York Tribune*:—

About seven o'clock this morning, an attempt was made by a person calling himself "Deputy Marshal Wynkoop" (a brother to Colonel Wynkoop), another answering to the name of "Joe Jenkins," and three other assistants from Virginia, to arrest, as a fugitive slave, a

coloured waiter in the dining-room of the Phoenix Hotel in this place. Immediately after receiving their breakfast at the hands of "Bill," the unsuspecting fugitive, who is a tall, noble-looking, remarkably intelligent and active mulatto, nearly white, they suddenly, from behind, knocked him down with a mace, and partially shackled him; but, by a desperate effort and after a most severe struggle, with the whole five upon him, he shook them off, and with the aid of his handcuffs, which were only fast upon his right wrist, he inflicted some hard wounds on the countenances of some of the Southerners, the marks of which they will probably carry to their graves. But, notwithstanding the fearful odds against him, he managed to break from their grasp, and, without the loss of everything upon him but a part of his shirt, and covered with blood, he rushed from the house and plunged in the river close by, exclaiming, "I will be drowned rather than taken alive." His pursuers fired twice at him on his way to the river without checking his speed, and, on reaching the bank, they presented their large revolvers and called on the fugitive, who stood up to his neck in the water, to "come out and surrender himself, or they would blow his brains out." He replied, "I will die first." They then deliberately fired at him four or five different times, the last ball supposed to have struck on his head, for his face was instantly covered with blood, and the poor fellow sprang and shrieked out in agony, and no doubt would have sunk but for the buoyancy of the water holding him up. The people around, who had by this time collected in large numbers, were becoming excited, and could no longer refrain from crying out "Shame, shame!" which had the effect of causing the Southerners to retire a short distance, in evident consultation. The slave, not seeing his pursuers, came to the shore; but not being able to support himself in the water, he lay down on the edge, completely exhausted, became senseless, and was supposed to be dying, on hearing which the slave-catchers remarked, coolly, that dead niggers were not worth taking "South." Some one shortly brought a pair of pantaloons and put on the fugitive, who, in a few minutes, unexpectedly revived, and was walking off from the river, partly held up by another coloured man, named Rex, on seeing which, his pursuers again headed him, drew and presented their revolvers, and called upon him to stop, threatening to shoot any one who assisted the fugitive. The white friends of Rex instantly shouted, "Stand away! stand away, Rex, you'll get shot too." This was bad advice, as they would not have dared to shoot at that time, and it had the effect of encouraging the pirates, who kept advancing toward the fugitive, and, at the same time, intimidated Rex, who drew back, exclaiming to the slave, "Put, Bill, to the water again; don't be taken alive." The poor fellow, seeing himself alone, for there was a general drawback on the revolvers being presented, turned and plunged into the river again, where he remained upwards of an hour, with nothing above water but his head, covered with blood, and in full view of the hundreds who lined the high banks. His claimants dared not follow him into the water, for, as he afterwards remarked, "He would have died contented could he have carried two or three of them down with him." In the mean time, some of the citizens, thinking there was no law justifying such barbarity, were taking means to have the kidnappers arrested. Judge Collins, one of our most respected citizens, and several others, questioned them as to their names and authority, to which they replied, "He was more like a lunatic than a judge," &c. They soon, however, saw the sentiment of the community was strong against them, and drove off before an officer could be found to arrest them. A telegraphic despatch to the constable in Hazleton caused their detention there; but he was overawed by such pompous U.S. officers, and they were allowed to go again. After their departure, the fugitive, afraid to come out there again, waded some distance up stream, and got out above, and was found by some coloured women flat on his face in a corn field. The women carried him off to a place of safety, dressed his wounds, and at night he will be far on his way toward Canada.

It appears that in this town a Mr. Harvey was arrested and fined last summer for shielding a slave, consequently "there was a general fear of the officers, who bullied and browbeat anyone who ventured to speak above his breath," although the writer ventures the bold surmise—"Had some bold spirit led the way, the citizens would have demolished them on the spot."

The following will show how the freedom of the press is sacrificed in Virginia to the slave interest:—The *Richmond Examiner* attacks G. P. R. James—the British Consul at that port, on account of the article he wrote many years ago, in the *Dublin University Magazine*, about America. The worthy editor concludes as follows—"We have not written this article from any dislike of Mr. James. But the people of the slave States should make it a principle, that where a man has made himself prominent in denouncing slavery, and desiring its overthrow, without regard to the rights of property and the constitution, they should excommunicate him, place him in a perpetual Coventry, and thus teach men of all nations that our rights cannot be assailed with impunity." These denunciations have taken effect. Two attempts have been made by incendiaries to set fire to Mr. James's residence.

A Louisiana paper exhibits an Uncle Tom and Legree in real life:—"We grieve, for the honour of our town (Carrollton), to have to record an inhuman outrage practised on the body of an old negro of this place, named Johnson, the slave of Charles Hines, by Hines himself, which resulted in death. The negro was nearly ninety years of age, and universally venerated for his soberness and honesty, as well as for his revolutionary reminiscences. The monster master, taking umbrage at some petty offence, deliberately whipped, stamped, and knocked him to death on Saturday last. Persons who witnessed the examination say that the sight was sickening, his whole back cut and bruised into a jelly, and the lower part of his body nearly kicked to pieces. Immediately after the inquest the monster was taken to gaol."

The "underground railroad"—that is, the organized arrangements for facilitating the escape of fugitives to Canada—is in full operation along the frontier. A letter from Columbus, dated September 21, gives the details:—

Many of these have been in successful operation for

several years. Occasionally, as the routes have become known, they have been changed, but at all times have been kept in operation: the trains run upon them generally in the night; the stations are about ten miles distant from each other, and as soon as one is reached a new conductor carries on the fugitive to the next, and thus he is taken through the State a distance of more than 200 miles with great speed and safety. Arrived on the shore of Lake Erie, there is no difficulty in passing him to Canada during the season of navigation.

The sailors upon the lakes, black and white, always sympathize with the victim of oppression, and are generally ready to afford him a safe and free passage to Canada. If the fugitive arrive on the lake shore in the season of the year when there is no navigation, he generally remains in some one of the Western Reserve counties, until the boat commences running in the spring.

The anti-slavery sentiment has been such there for years that no fugitive has been taken thence back into slavery. Sometimes the number which collect in a winter is quite large. They generally arm themselves, and are sworn to die in defence of each other. Indeed, a large proportion of the fugitives who now escape carry a bowie knife and revolver. I once knew thirty of these fugitives come forth from their hiding-places, armed with guns and rifles, to protect a brother fugitive. The slave-hunter was glad to escape without his victim. This summer two fugitives, a man and his wife, passed through this State, both of them armed with a knife and revolver, travelling in the daytime, defying danger, refusing assistance only as they paid for it, as they would not involve anyone in the penalties of the fugitive law, and declaring they would take the life of anyone who should attempt to arrest them. In this way they went safely through the State.

In the applause with which the representation of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* upon the stage in New York has been received, we have an illustration of the sympathies of the masses for the oppressed. This sympathy with them is almost universal. Our teamsters, engineers, conductors, and breakmen upon our railroads, captains and all hands on our lake steamboats, are all actuated by it. Many a fugitive passes through the State concealed in railroad cars, and with the connivance of those engaged in running the trains. Not long since a trembling negro brought a conductor to let him get upon the train. "Have you any money?" asked he. "No, massa, but I must go." The conductor saw at once he was a fugitive, his heart was touched, and soon the poor victim of oppression was stowed away in one corner of the baggage car, and was rolling on his way to Canada.

Not long since two respectable ladies, walking out in the evening, were suddenly confronted by a negro. With trembling he asked them how he could cross to Canada? They perceived he was a fugitive, persuaded him to go to their father's house, and fed him, and went that night and procured him a passage. How shall we stifle these feelings of humanity? We know the Union will be dissolved if we do not do it. But, how is it to be done? By what law? By what penalties? Perhaps personal chastisement, inflicted on such American women as sympathize with the oppressed, would be beneficial. The whipping of women naked in this country would be nothing new; it is practised daily in one-half of the Union.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

THE TURKISH DIFFICULTY.

RUSSIAN DESPATCHES.

The following circular note of Count Nesselrode is published in a Berlin paper:—

St. Petersburg, Aug. 26 (Sept. 7).

To his Excellency Baron Meyendorff, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty at the Court of Vienna.

With the despatches of your Excellency of the 16th (28th) of August we have just received the modifications which the Ottoman Porte has made in the draft of note drawn up at Vienna.

M. de Buol will only have to recall the expressions employed in our communication of July 25, to comprehend the impression which these changes have produced on his Majesty the Emperor.

When, in the name of his Majesty, I accepted the draft of note which the Austrian Government announced to us as a document approved by the Courts of France and England, and which she proposed to submit to the Porte as an ultimatum, making the continuance of her good offices dependent upon its acceptance, I added, in a despatch which you, M. le Baron, were charged to communicate to the Austrian Cabinet, the following observations and reserves:—

"I consider it superfluous to observe to your Excellency, that in accepting the conciliatory expedient agreed to at Vienna, and the mission of a Turkish Ambassador, we wish it to be understood that we are not to be asked to examine and discuss new propositions and new modifications, which may possibly be prepared at Vienna under the prompting of the warlike inspirations which at this moment appear to animate the Sultan and the majority of his Ministers, and that in case the Ottoman Government should reject this last scheme of arrangement, we shall not consider ourselves in anywise bound by the acquiescence which we give to-day."

After expressions so positive, the Austrian Cabinet cannot have felt a moment's uncertainty respecting our resolution in the case which presented itself.

I will not here examine in detail the changes which have been made in the note at Constantinople. In another despatch I have discussed them in detail. I confine myself now to asking whether the Emperor, after having renounced the right to change a single word in the draft of a note drawn up without his participation, can consent that the Ottoman Porte should reserve such a right to itself—if he can permit Russia thus to occupy a position of inferiority with reference to the Porte? We consider that this would be contrary to the dignity of the Emperor. Let me recapitulate what has taken place. Instead of the note of the adoption of which, without modification, we had made a condition of the re-establishment of our friendship with the Porte, a different note was proposed to us. We might, for that reason alone, have refused to look at it; or, taking it into consideration, we might find occasion to raise more than one objection, to propose more than one change in the expressions employed. You know, M. le Baron, that from the moment when we consented to renounce our ultimatum, the form of a note ceased to be satisfactory to us: we should have preferred greatly another mode of action, another form of convention.

We did not, however, insist upon this wish: we renounced it altogether. And why? Because as soon as we began to make counter-propositions, we should have been accused of protracting the settlement of the difference, and of deliberately prolonging the crisis which was holding Europe in suspense. Instead of doing so, and because we were anxious to terminate the crisis as speedily as possible, we sacrificed our objections whether they concerned substance or form.

On the reception of the first draft of note, before even we knew that it had been approved at London and Paris, we announced our acceptance of it by electric telegraph. Subsequently, the draft, as finally arranged, was transmitted to us; and although it had been modified in a sense which could not be misunderstood, we neither withdrew our assent, nor raised the least difficulty. Was it possible to show ourselves more conciliating? It was well understood that, in thus acting, we made it a condition, that the draft which the Emperor had accepted without discussion should also be accepted by the Porte in a similar manner. We did so under the conviction, that Austria looked on it as an ultimatum, in which nothing was to be changed—as the last effort of her friendly mediation, which, should it fail in consequence of the pertinacity of the Porte, would thereby of itself come to an end. We regret that it was not so. But the Vienna Cabinet will admit, that if we had not to do with an ultimatum, but with a new draft of a note, in which either of the parties concerned was at liberty to make changes, we should thereby recover the right of which we had, of our own accord, deprived ourselves, of proposing variations on our part, of taking the proposal of arrangement into consideration, and not only changing the expressions, but also the form.

Could such a result be intended by Austria? Could it be agreeable to the Powers who, by alternating and accepting her drafts, have made it their common work? It is their affair to consider the delays which will result from this, or to inquire if it is for the interest of Europe to cut them short. We see only one single means of putting an end to them. It is for Austria and the Powers to declare to the Porte, frankly and firmly, that they, after having in vain opened up to it the only road that could lead to an immediate restoration of its relations with us, henceforth leave the task to itself alone. We believe, that as soon as the Powers unanimously hold this language to the Porte, the Turks will yield to the advice of Europe, and, instead of reckoning on her assistance in a struggle with Russia, will accept the note in its present form, and cease to compromise their position so seriously for the childish satisfaction of having altered a few expressions in a document which we had accepted without discussion. For of these two positions only one is possible: either the alterations which the Porte requires are important, in which case it is very simple that we refuse to accede to them; or they are unimportant, and then the question arises, why should the Porte unnecessarily make its acceptance dependent on them?

To sum up succinctly what we have said: the ultimatum drawn up at Vienna is not ours. It is the work of Austria and the Powers, who, after having first of all agreed to it, then discussed it, and altered its original text, have recognised it as such as the Porte could accept without its interests or its honour being compromised. We, on our part, have done everything that depended upon us to shorten unnecessary delays, inasmuch as when the arrangements were laid before us we renounced all counter-propositions. No one will refuse to bear this testimony to the loyalty of the Emperor. After our having long exhausted the measure of concessions, without the Porte's having as yet made a single one, his Majesty can go no further without compromising his own standing, and without exposing himself to a resumption of his relations with Turkey under unfavourable auspices, which would deprive them for the future of all stability, and must inevitably produce a fresh and signal breach. Even now, further concessions with regard to the expressions of the note would be of no use, for we see by your despatch that the Ottoman Government is only waiting for our consent to the alterations made in the Vienna note to make its signature, as well as its sending off an ambassador to convey the latter hither, dependent on fresh conditions, and that it has already made inadmissible proposals with respect to the evacuation of the Principalities. As regards the latter point, we can only refer to the assurances and declarations contained in our despatch of the 10th of August, and repeat, that the arrival of the Turkish Ambassador bearing the Austrian note, without alterations, will suffice at St. Petersburg for the orders to be issued to our troops to retire over the frontier.

In the analysis of this note given in the *Journal des Débats* there is a phrase not in the German copy of which the above is a translation. The *Débats* makes Count Nesselrode state, that if modifications had been desired by the Porte, they ought to have been proposed and discussed at St. Petersburg.

In another despatch, Count Nesselrode examines the modifications introduced by the Ottoman Porte. First, he observes, the Sultan alters the phrase "active solicitude for the Orthodox Greek Church in the Ottoman empire," by leaving out the words "in the Ottoman empire;" words afterwards used in speaking of the Sultan's own part in maintaining the privileges of the Greek Church. But Russia wishes a recognition of her solicitude for her "co-religionists in Turkey;" nobody denies her solicitude for her own faith. Also, it is represented, the facts are diametrically contrary to what is affirmed of the Sultan's care over the privileges of the Greek Church: otherwise, what becomes of Russia's complaints against him? Secondly, the Sultan's modifications interpret the treaty of Kainardji relative to the protection of the Christian worship as simply binding him to maintain the immunities and privileges of the Greek Church: this reading, Russia, in the spirit of conciliation, allowed before; but these "motives of concdescension" are no longer applicable. Thirdly, the Porte, by its modifications, promises only to accord to the Greek Church the privileges given to other religious communities, "subjects of the Porte." But when, as in the case of the Latin religious communities, these "other communities" are not subjects of the Porte, Turkey could refuse to give to the Greek Church the privileges accorded, for instance, to the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem—a probable case, showing the "ill-disposed intentions of the Ministers of the Porte."

STATE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Intelligence from Constantinople to the 12th inst. is to the following effect:—

The public mind is at this moment in a state of considerable agitation. The day before yesterday a body of about forty sofas, or students of the Koran, presented themselves before the Council which was then assembled, and claimed an audience. On being admitted into the Council Chamber they produced a petition signed by numerous ulemas and sofas, praying for war. The petition was principally composed of numerous quotations from the Koran, enjoining war on the enemies of Islam, and containing covert threats of disturbance were it not listened to and complied with. The tone of the petition is exceedingly bold, and bordering on the insolent. Some of the principal Ministers endeavoured to reason with those who presented it, but the answers they obtained were short, and to the point. The spokesman observed:—"Here are the words of the Koran; if you are Mussulmans you are bound to obey. You are now listening to foreign and infidel ambassadors who are the enemies of the Faith; we are the children of the Prophet; we have an army, and that army cries out with us for war, to avenge the insults which the Giaours have heaped upon us." It is said that on each attempt to reason with these fanatics the Ministers were met by the answer, "These are the words of the Koran." The present Ministers are, undoubtedly, in a state of alarm, since they look upon the present circumstance (a very unusual event in Turkey) as but the commencement of a revolution, and fear to be forced, at the present inopportune juncture, into a war.

It is said that these movements are instigated by Mehemet Ali, the Seraskier or Commander-in-chief, who has been from the first openly and avowedly in favour of war. The two latter Ministers do not work well together, and, consequently, each would be glad of the other's fall.

The excitement caused by the step taken by the Ulemas was so threatening, that on the 14th inst. the Ambassadors of France and Great Britain resolved to order three French and three British steam-frigates from the fleets in Besika Bay to proceed to Constantinople. The French Ambassador was the first to take this measure. The greatest consternation prevailed among the Christian population of the Turkish capital.

Later intelligence, to the 15th, says, that the procession of the Bairam, whilst it was feared that the people would accompany the Imperial cortège to the Mosque and clamour for war, went off in perfect tranquillity. Extensive measures of precaution had been taken, and the garrison and the police were reinforced by strong detachments of troops and peace officers. The crews of the vessels in the harbour were confined on board their ships. Convinced by the arguments of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the Ulemas have revoked their late declarations.

On the 15th inst., the refusal of Russia to accede to the Turkish modifications of the Vienna note was known to the diplomatic body, but had not yet become publicly known at Constantinople.

The most important reform that has been projected for many years in the Ottoman Empire is at length about to be accomplished. A firman will shortly be issued authorizing the admission of Christian evidence in courts of law. Hitherto no Christian's word has been admissible as evidence against a Mussulman, and hence an immunity from punishment, and a license to crime to any Mussulman who took care to have none but Christian witnesses to his offence.

The Bey of Tunis has informed the Porte that his contingent was ready, but that he had no means of conveying the troops to Constantinople. Orders had been given at the Arsenal to prepare a number of steam-vessels to proceed to Tunis for troops.

The Ottoman Bank, on the strength of a credit from "the first bankers in London and Paris," promised by M. Trouve Chauvel, engaged to lend the Sultan £400,000. After the contract was signed, they drew on Messrs. Masterman and Co. for an instalment of £20,000; but that firm, to their surprise, dishonoured the bills. The Turkish Government insist upon the fulfilment of the contract.

THE DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENT.

It is difficult to make anything out of the telegraphic communications from Vienna respecting the Turkish question. One states that, "upon the demand of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, new conferences had taken place, at which it was decided that the representatives of the Powers at Constantinople should declare that the Vienna note does not contain the dangers which the Porte sees in it. No other collective step will be taken." Another account says that no collective note has been despatched to the Porte, "because the English Ambassador had put forward a dissentient view, which had prevented the unanimity which is essential to a collective note. After the interpretation given to the 'note' by Russia, England might invite, but could not compel, the Sultan to adopt that engagement."

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Intelligence from the Danube is pretty uniform. Fresh troops from Southern Russia were continually pouring in. The camp near Foktchany is about to be broken up and moved to Giurgevo, opposite Rustchuk. The troops lately encamped at Bucharest had been ordered to ascend the Danube as far as Calesat.

If the river were crossed it would be at Widdin. Omar Pacha has made a corresponding disposition of his troops. The Egyptian contingent had arrived safely at Varna. Omar Pacha was prepared to pass the winter in his cantonments, if his circumstances should require him to do so. His plan appears to be to act on the defensive, and not to make any movement in advance. He displayed much activity and considerable judgment in the arrangement of his troops. A private letter states that 12,000 Russians have died since the occupation of the Principalities. It would appear to be quite decided that the Russians do not quit the Principalities for the winter. Their

contracts for provisions and forage are made for seven and nine months, and it is not likely this would be so were they expected to be recalled before the spring. The *Standard* learns that the number of foreign officers retiring from the Russian service increases daily. Many French and Prussians, and some English, have already arrived at Constantinople.

THE CZAR.

The Emperor of Russia was at Moscow on the 14th. There was a grand service at the church of the Archangel Michael, at which he was present, with the Grand Duke Nicholas. The Grand Greek Cross was displayed, and great enthusiasm was manifested by the populace. This visit is said to have been induced by "unexpected news." The Russians are described as unduly elated at the prospect of a war, and the probability of soon finding themselves in Stamboul; the Poles, also, as looking forward with satisfaction to war, hoping to see the Russians repulsed and worsted. On the 20th the Czar arrived at Warsaw, with son and heir, the Grand Duke Alexander.

AUSTRIA.

On the receipt of the Russian note at Vienna, the Government withdrew from further joint action with the Western Powers, and despatched special instructions to Baron de Bruck to press on the Sultan the acceptance of the Vienna note without modifications. The other Powers, it was understood in Vienna, were to make separate representations, more or less to the same effect.

Austria is sadly in want of a new loan; consequently, the usual report is put about reducing the army. On the 1st of October the companies of infantry were to be reduced, some from 180 to 120 men, and others from 120 to 100 men.

On the 20th, the Hungarian deputation presented the crown of St. Stephen, with the other regalia of their nation, to the Emperor. The deputation, which was headed by the Archduke Albrecht, was composed of the Cardinal Prince Primate of Hungary, Prince Paul Esterhazy, Count Francis Zichy, Count F. Palffy, Count Louis Szechenyi, and Count John Keglevich. It was noticed that, in mentioning Hungary, the Emperor spoke of it in the old ante-Schwarzenberg style, as a kingdom.

The *Journal of Frankfurt* state that the Ambassadors of France, England, and Prussia, at Vienna, were to be present at Olmutz on the 24th. The Duke of Cambridge is there, and the Prince of Prussia. Prince Paskewitch, Count Orloff, Count Nesselrode, and several generals of the Russian staff, were also expected. The Austrian army collected for review consists of 48,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry.

FRANCE.

The Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, visited the camp at Satory on Tuesday, and put the troops through several manœuvres. Afterwards, the Emperor, having on his right Prince Napoleon, and on his left General Prince Jablonowski of the Austrian service, and surrounded by the general officers deputed from the sovereigns of England, Sardinia, and Holland, delivered the following address to the troops:—

Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers.—At the moment when the camp of Satory is about to be raised, I desire to testify to you my entire satisfaction. The three divisions which have in succession occupied it, have manifested that discipline and good fellowship, and that love for the profession of arms, which maintain the military spirit so necessary for a great nation. In fact, who is it that in difficult times has supported empires, if not these assemblages of armed men, taken from the people, trained to discipline, animated with the sentiment of duty, and who preserve in the midst of peace, when generally egotism and interest in the end enervate everything, that devotedness to the country founded on self-denial, and that love of glory which is based on a contempt for riches. That it is which has always made armies the sanctuary of honour; and consequently, as long as peace continues, there exists a community of sentiments, I may even say a sort of *esprit de corps*, between us and foreign armies. We love and esteem those persons who in their own countries feel and act as we do; and as long as political events do not convert them into enemies, we are happy to greet them as comrades and as brothers. Receive, my friends, with my acknowledgments for your good conduct, my thanks for the marks of attachment which you have evinced for me and to the Empress. Reckon on my affection; and be certain of this—that next to the honour of having been three times elected by a whole nation, nothing can afford me greater pride than to command such men as you.

The *Journal des Débats* compares the Government measures to meet the scarcity of bread in 1846-'47 with the measures now taken to meet a similar crisis. In 1846-'47, the city expended 9,024,699 francs 91 cents, in relieving, for nearly twelve months, about 400,000 necessitous persons; but now the municipal authorities have undertaken to assist 1,422,000 people, and to expend 42,660 francs a day, to make a reduction of 6 cents in the price of the four-pound loaf.

One hundred and twenty-three vessels with 429,999 hectolitres of foreign corn arrived at Marseilles from August 1st to September 15th. Six hundred vessels from the Black Sea, with 2,400,000 hectolitres of wheat, are further expected at the port.

The Emperor and Empress of the French left St. Cloud on Thursday, at noon, for their Northern tour. They arrived at Arras on Thursday evening, and were well received; the town was illuminated. On Friday morning they continued their journey to Douai, Valenciennes, and Lille. The Prince de Chimay, deputed by the King of the Belgians to compliment the Emperor, was at the latter city. At Lille, on Saturday, there was a review of the troops stationed there. The Emperor and Empress then inspected the great industrial establishments at Roubaix and Tourcoing. On Sunday they inspected the camp at

Helfant, and were received with a salute of 101 guns, the troops being placed in line. The officers sent over to represent England consisted of Major-Gen. the Earl of Lucan and his aides-de-camp, the Marquis of Worcester and Lord Bingham, Colonel Jones, of the Royal Engineers, and Colonel Fox Strangways, of the Royal Horse Artillery. Nothing could exceed the amount of attention which these officers received from the Emperor and Empress. The review lasted three hours, after which the Emperor proceeded to St. Omer, which was illuminated. A grand ball afterwards took place; the Earl of Lucan dancing with the Empress. On Monday afternoon the Imperial party arrived at Calais. They were received by the authorities, the clergy, a deputation of young ladies, and the young work-women of Calais. Their Majesties, after visiting the lace hall, were escorted by the mayor to their carriage, and, just as they emerged from the door-way of the station, the cannon thundered forth, to an immense assemblage of their subjects in the large square market-place, the first visit of the Emperor and Empress to Calais. The bells of the Hôtel de Ville, accompanied by the bells of the various churches, pealed out, augmenting the general acclamation. The Emperor and Empress dined at the Hôtel Dessin, which had been beautifully re-decorated for the occasion, and afterwards held a reception, which occupied some three-quarters of an hour. At nine o'clock the Emperor and Empress attended a grand ball at the Philharmonic-rooms, given in honour of their Majesties' visit by the city of Calais. Calais is crowded with English visitors, and the majority are stated to be grumbling because they have not the *entrée* to the ball, which is to be held in a place only capable of accommodating about 400, and there are at least 20,000 French from all parts of the north. As it is, the invitations to the English sojourners number 150.

It is not easy to make out the views of the French Government on the Turkish question from the articles of the Paris papers. The *Pays*, of Saturday, publishes an article which proceeds on the assumption that France and England will abandon Turkey. "Should Russia be victorious even up to the banks of the Danube, she cannot exact or take more. If she did she would be condemned by her most formal engagements, her most authentic declarations; she would find herself stopped by the hand of coalesced Europe." On the other hand, the *Constitutionnel*, of a later date, thinks that the state of the case is substantially altered by the last Russian manifesto, which has, he says, "brought to light the real views and intentions of Russia; and while, to the surprise of everybody, it has placed in a new point of view the discussion relative to the wording of the Vienna note, has, at the same time, created an entirely new situation, which, in its turn, may impose new duties upon the Western Powers."

The *Courier de Marseilles* announces, that on account of the new complications of the Eastern question, the "Montebello" is to be sent to rejoin the Dardanelles squadron.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The free community of Magdeburg, counting 8,000 members, has been dissolved by the Government.

The furniture and other confiscated property in the Schloss of M. Francis Pulsky was advertised for sale, on the part of the Austrian Government, on the 19th.

Three of Kossuth's sisters are in America. Two of them are working as milliners and dressmakers; and another keeps a boarding-house in New York.

Father Gavazzi is enjoying himself at Newport, America's most fashionable watering-place. He lectures occasionally.

A letter from Surinam (Dutch Guiana) states, that African slavery is soon to be abolished in that colony, and Chinese coolies introduced instead.

The Earl of Carlisle, who has arrived at Bagdad from Constantinople, intended to make a brief tour in the Persian States previous to his return to Europe.

From Malta we learn that Admiral Stuart has lately chartered a vessel to convey 200 or 300 tons of stores to the English fleet at Besika Bay.

The Emperor of Russia has added to his many titles and designations, that of "Sovereign fearing God," (*souverain craignant Dieu*.) This title has been inscribed in the Imperial Almanack.

Madame Sontag is returning to Europe. She has made about fifty thousand dollars (£10,000) by her concerts in America. Alboni did not realize nearly as much.

Intelligence from Mexico announces that the reaction against Santa Anna had become formidable, several states having openly pronounced against him. But he has now at command an army of 50,000 men.

The yellow fever at New Orleans continued to abate in virulence, and the daily deaths from the pestilence had decreased to 50. At Mobile, however, the disease was on the increase, the rate of mortality having reached 50 per day.

The Madiat are on the point of leaving Geneva for Turin, intending to spend the winter at Nice, where they hope to live unmolested by the priesthood. Francesco's health seems thoroughly restored, but Rosa is still very weak; indeed her health seems irrecoverably shattered.

An English Company has offered to establish a submarine telegraph between the Ionian Islands and some point on the Austrian coast. Propositions on the subject have been made to the Austrian Cabinet. Should the telegraph be established, the news from the East would arrive two days sooner.

M. de Morny, it is said, has been to Laeken to inform the King on what terms he may purchase the good will of the Tuileries;—and Leopold is reported to have replied somewhat roundly, that he was a constitutional ruler, and could not interfere with the inde-

pendent action of the press so long as it kept within the law.

The Lersundi ministry has fallen at Madrid. The following is the new Cabinet:—President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, Count de San Luis (Sartorius); Finances, M. Domenech; War, General Blazer; Justice, Marquis de Girona; Foreign Affairs, M. Calderon de la Barca; Marine, Count de Molins; Public Works, M. Esteban Collantes. It is supposed that amongst its first acts will be the recall of General Narvaez and a more conciliatory policy towards England.

At a Statistical Congress of all nations which has been sitting in Brussels, a question was asked as to the progress of Russia in statistical science, which elicited some interesting information. Russia, it appears, is almost the only country that is not represented in the Congress; giving the somewhat curious reason that in Russia statistics are the business of the Government, which at present required no information from abroad; and that when such information was needed, it could be obtained from the published reports of the Brussels Congress. King Leopold has not the same scruples: Belgium was represented, amongst others, by its king in person.

The telegraphic despatch in anticipation of the Overland Mail, received on Monday, thus sums up news from Calcutta to August 4, and from Bombay to the 30th:—"Famine still prevails in Rangoon, and cholera is raging in many places. Much sickness prevailed among the British troops there. Gen. Godwin has returned to Calcutta, and the second Burmese war may be considered at an end. The reports of the indigo crop are not satisfactory. Abbas Pasha had issued an order prohibiting the exportation of grain from Egypt, from the 28th of September; but, on the representation of the Consuls, the prohibition may be delayed until the 30th of November."

A favourite employment at Constantinople now consists in caricaturing English statesmen and English news. They show a print representing the Czar breaking into Buckingham Palace; Prince Albert eager to defend his house and family, but held back by Lord Aberdeen, who declares the outrage "not a *casus belli*." The following bit of London news is seriously believed by the lower orders of the Turks:—"Lord Aberdeen received a hogshead of gold as a bribe from the Emperor Nicholas. The Queen, however, found it out, and sentenced him to death; whilst Lord Palmerston is named his successor. The execution has taken place, and his lordship's head has been fixed on a spike, amidst the hootings of the London populace."

NEW ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

After the first day of next month, by an act of the late session, polling for counties is to be confined to one day, from eight till five o'clock.

The new law as to receipt-stamps will take effect from the 10th of next month. On all receipts for the payment of £2 and upwards, the new duty is 1d., and may be denoted either by a stamp impressed upon the paper whereon any such instrument is written, or by an adhesive stamp affixed thereto, and the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue are to provide stamps of both descriptions for the purpose of denoting the duty. The stamp is to be cancelled by the initials or other writing of the party using it.

By the New Stamp Act it is also provided that the Postmaster-General in writing may authorize and appoint any person in the service of the Post Office to sell postage stamps at any particular house or place to be specified for that purpose; and also any messenger or other person employed in the delivery of letters sent by post to carry about for sale and to sell at any place postage stamps.

In the same statute it is also enacted that no playing cards, except such as shall be *bona fide* spoiled, and rendered unfit, shall be deemed to be waste cards; and no playing cards, except waste cards sold, be sold otherwise than in packs, each pack containing fifty-two, including an ace of spades duly stamped. For exposing for sale cards other than described, a penalty of £10 is to be imposed, and £20 on a manufacturer selling such cards.

The new act on common lodging-houses will shortly take effect. Three months after the passing of the same on the 4th ult., all common lodging-houses are to be registered before being kept, and to be kept only by registered keepers. Power is now given to remove sick persons from common lodging-houses, and to destroy clothes, &c., to prevent contagion. Reports may be required from the keepers of common lodging-houses for beggars and vagrants. A third conviction is to disqualify a person from keeping a common lodging-house.

Under the new act the annual duty payable by masters on servants will be £1 1s. on servants of eighteen years old and upwards, and 10s. 6d. under eighteen. It will include waiters of every description, except occasional waiters. One pot-boy, to carry out beer, although he may occasionally wait, is allowed to every licensed victualler.

The new act to regulate the admission of professors to the lay chairs in the universities of Scotland, which attracted a good deal of attention in its progress through Parliament, is now in force. From and after the passing of the act, on the 20th ult., it is declared not to be necessary for any person who shall have been, or shall be elected, presented or provided to the office of professor, regent, master, or other office in the universities or colleges of Scotland, such office not being that of principal or a chair of theology, to make and subscribe the acknowledgment or declaration mentioned in an act passed by her Majesty Queen Anne, entitled an Act for securing the Protestant Religion and Presbyterian Church Government. The declaration substituted is to the effect, that the person

will never endeavour, directly or indirectly, to teach or inculcate any opinions opposed to the Divine authority of the Holy Scripture, or to the Westminster Confession of Faith, as ratified by law in the year 1690; and that he will not exercise the functions of the office to the prejudice or subversion of the Church of Scotland as by law established, or the doctrine or privileges thereof. In case any professor at the time of passing the act should be sued for not having complied with the statute of Anne, it is sufficient to plead that he is prepared to take the declaration now provided. The Lord Advocate may present a complaint for violating the declaration, and her Majesty may issue a commission.

By the new act on Savings Banks and Annuities, the National Debt Commissioners may, on and after October 10, receive money from depositors, &c., for the purchase of Government annuities, on single or joint continuance of two lives, to any amount not less than £4, nor more than £30, for the benefit of any one person, and to receive payment for Immediate Life Annuities in one sum, or for Deferred Life Annuities, either in one sum or in annual sums, payable for fixed periods. No such annuities are to be granted to or for the benefit of any person under the age of ten years.

Postscript.

Wednesday, September 28th.

KOSSUTH ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The letter referred to in our Summary is addressed by Kossuth to W. Peplow, Esq., of Stafford, in reply to an invitation to attend a meeting there in support of Turkish independence. Gratitude to the Sultan, and indignation at "the second act of the tragedy" of Russian violence now enacting, would induce him to attend, but for two reasons:—

Had I been called upon to address the citizens of Stafford on the subject, it would have been, from my position, impossible not to dwell upon the intimate connexion of the Turkish question with the prospects of my own dear fatherland, and upon the advantage which the cause of freedom might derive from Turkey effectively supported in her resistance to the Czar of Russia and his confederates.

Now, sir, I know, on one side, that any particular explanation of that nature would certainly have been but an additional claim to the sympathies of the men of Stafford; but, unfortunately, I have also reason to apprehend, on the other hand, that the more successful I might have been in forwarding that cause, and in carrying that point, the stronger stimulus I should have given to the present English Government for pressing affairs to an issue such as the friends of justice, freedom, and humanity must deplore.

Sir, by analyzing the conduct of the English Government, during the present crisis, it is impossible not to come to the conclusion that it is not so much either by fear from, or by a particular predilection for, Russia, that the English Government has until now rather served than checked Russia's ambitious designs; but that it is rather for fear lest, by encouraging Turkey to legitimate resistance, an opportunity might be offered to some successful popular rising in other quarters.

I have, indeed, no hesitation to say, that the policy of England has long since been Russian in its results; though not Russian in its motives—it has been worse, it has been anti-liberal in principle.

Instancing the invasion of Hungary and the intervention in Moldo-Wallachia in 1848—against neither of which England did protest—he adds:—

The fatal incubus which weighs heavily on the foreign policy of your Government, is not so much love for the Czar as fear and hatred of democracy. It would be vain to dissimulate, sir, that aristocracy and plutocracy, as leading elements, will always less fear the despot than popular liberty.

I knew, sir, and can prove it if needed, that all the exertions of English diplomacy in the East have been not so much prompted by the wish to do what is advantageous to Turkey, as by the consideration what might be least embarrassing to Austria. There are some who suppose that this ungrateful task might have been inspired by considerations which, however dear to some private relations, are certainly of no interest to the people of England. But it is likewise founded upon a prejudice, blindly without investigation accepted by existing diplomacy; and that is, that Austria is necessary to Europe, precisely as a barrier for Turkey against Russian encroachments. Now, sir, I proclaim this to be a false supposition in the past, and impossible for the future.

His second reason for declining to attend is, that having no copy of the resolutions to be proposed, he feels "delicacy due to the occasion," and fears that they might unintentionally lend a sanction to this "coquetting with Austria."

He then expresses his wonder that Englishmen—so jealous of domestic legislation, which can at any time be reversed—should permit foreign policy, in which mistakes are irreversible, to be conducted in secrecy.

If our age, sir, claims the credit of civilization and progress, it should not submit to imposition of worn-out prejudices, the toleration of which can be only excused by the undeveloped condition of the popular intellect. Amongst these prejudices there is none fraught with more mischievous results to all humanity than secrecy of diplomacy. Conspirators, sir, may want secrecy, and weak nations may be excused for creeping by stealth into positions which openly they could not claim. But, be sure of it, sir, that, with a powerful nation, which should never claim but what is just and right, and which has the power to enforce its claims, the keeping secret the management of its national interests is the surest indication of there being "something rotten in the

state of Denmark;" and that there must be elements in operation which are likely, if not to betray, at least to compromise public weal.

The practice of secret management engenders carelessness towards the most important political problems, in the solution of which a mighty nation has to claim a share, and that carelessness is always followed by popular ignorance of all the matters connected with foreign policy. It is upon such foundation that statesmen of high standing can dare to impose upon public credulity, by assertions which history contradicts. Thus, it is possible that the English people have to hear Francis Joseph of Austria praised as the hope of the nations whom he oppresses; thus, it is possible that another statesman flatters the English people with the high-sounding statement that this country has stood forward many times "to maintain the independence of weaker nations, and to preserve to the general family of nations that freedom, that power of governing themselves, of which others sought to deprive them;" whereas, so far as history is the record of facts, scarcely a single instance is known of England's Government having used its interference for the triumph of popular rights. Certainly not in our age, and, least of all, in the case of Hungary—though that neglect was fraught with all the mischief which, if God and the people of Turkey will not prevent it, is just about to overwhelm the world. Thus it is possible that while, one day, one minister of the crown pledges his word that the immediate and complete evacuation of the Danubian Principalities is a condition *sine qua non* of any settlement; another day another minister of the crown reduces this condition, *sine qua non*, to the expectation that the "magnanimous Czar" will feel inclined to do so spontaneously. Thus it is possible, that while England's moral dignity is engaged in the support of Turkey—because it is England which advised Turkey not to yield to the arrogant dictates of Prince Menchikoff—it is England which presses upon Turkey to sign conditions which, though more mildly styled in form, are the same in essence. And thus we come to the point that we may be doomed to see the boasted friendship of England for the Porte coming to the issue, that England may interfere in Turkey just as Russia did interfere in Hungary, and fight the Turkish people for daring to resent the encroachments of Russia upon the honour of the Sultan, and the independence of his empire.

LORD PALMERSTON AT PERTH AND GLASGOW.

Lord Palmerston was on Monday morning presented with the freedom of the city of Perth, in the presence of two thousand people assembled in the City Hall. His speech in reply was very discreet—his topics being the political progress of the country, the diffusion of the principles of constitutional freedom throughout Europe, and the suppression of the slave-trade. The following is the only quotable passage in his address:—

Gentlemen, it ought to be satisfactory to every Englishman to know that the conduct of our foreign relations is now in able hands—that Lord Clarendon—my noble friend Lord Clarendon, who is now at the head of that department, has penetration to see where the interests, and the honour, and the safety of the country are to be sought; that he has sagacity to discover the proper means for preserving and maintaining those interests, and that he has firmness and energy and perseverance to pursue the right course to arrive at a successful and perfect result [cheers]. If my noble friend Lord Clarendon receives—as I am sure he will—the cordial, the generous support of the country, you may depend upon it that he will not disappoint the just expectations of his countrymen [loud cheering].

Lord Palmerston was afterwards made a Burgess of guild at the Guildhall, in the presence of a large number of brethren. The honour was conferred in consideration of his "manly, firm, and independent spirit and conduct" in the management of the public affairs of the country to which he had been called. He received "stone and lime" of the city, according to ancient usage, and having become "solemnly bound" to discharge every civil and religious duty which the office legally implies, said:—

My Lord Dean of Guild.—I beg to return you my most sincere thanks for having thus completed my creation [applause and laughter]. Imperfection is the lot of human nature, but to be an imperfect citizen of Perth would indeed be a great mortification to me, or anybody else who esteems as highly as I do the people who inhabit this most distinguished city [cheers].

He then somewhat abruptly passed to Free-trade.

Yesterday the freedom of the city of Glasgow was conferred on Lord Palmerston. The ceremony took place in the City Hall, in the presence of 3,000 ladies and gentlemen. The noble lord was accompanied on the platform by the Lord Provost and magistrates, Mr. Hastie, M.P., for Glasgow; Sir James Anderson, M.P., for Paisley. His reception was most enthusiastic. The Lord Provost, after a brief speech, presented the Burgess-ticket, which was contained in a valuable gold box, bearing the city arms. Lord Palmerston returned thanks in pleasing generalities. In regard to the course of his own public life, he would merely say that he had simply endeavoured to do his duty as Foreign Secretary; he had endeavoured to extend to all our fellow-countrymen in every quarter of the globe that protecting arm which their country was enabled to extend. His lordship did not make the slightest allusion to the present state of our foreign relations.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The *Moniteur* states that, upon the demand of the Ambassadors of France and Great Britain, and with the consent of the Ottoman Government, two French and two British frigates had passed the Dardanelles and anchored off Constantinople.

It is stated that transport ships are being assembled at Toulon, that troops may, if need be, follow French line-of-battle ships eastward.

On his arrival at Moscow the Czar listened to an

address from the Metropolitan Philaretos. The address was to the following effect:—

Most Pious Lord.—The orthodox Church has at all times beheld in you its defender, but to-day your power is revealed to it in a far more striking manner. You have arisen with the armies which support the overwhelming power (*la puissance*) of the Imperial word. The terror which those armies have spread among the foreign powers convinces us that your august word and your arms will vanquish the forces of your enemies.

Baron Bruck, the Austrian internuncio at Constantinople, is stated to have received energetic instructions to demand the payment of indemnities claimed by Austrian subjects for alleged losses of property on Turkish soil.

A second manifesto of the Porte, dated September 6, has been published. After adverting to the acceptance by Russia of the Vienna note, and the friendly intervention of the four Powers, it states:—"It has been consequently communicated to the representatives of the four Powers that the Porte's assent to the new project is impossible, and that the solution of the question depends absolutely on the admission of the explanations given by the Sultan's Government, as well as on the solid and formal assurances demanded of the Four Great Powers." The manifesto concludes:—"The Porte, meantime, in waiting the result, will maintain, conformably with the resolution unanimously adopted, her armed attitude."

The *Morning Herald*, of yesterday, published a second edition, announcing that Government had determined on decided measures against Russia, that more complete instructions had been sent to Lord Stratford and Vice-Admiral Dundas, in Besika Bay, that by the time the Government messenger reaches Admiral Dundas the fleet will be under weigh for the Bosphorus, and hostilities will have commenced; that orders have been sent to Admiral Corry to take the whole of the fleet under his command, including the division of powerful screw-ships, and proceed to sea to-morrow, the 28th inst., and that other screw line-of-battle ships will be immediately commissioned for active service.

The *Times* denies the whole story. "Four or six steamers from the combined fleets have been ordered to Constantinople for the protection of the Christian population in case of outbreak. No message for any such purpose as stated has been despatched to Admiral Dundas; nor is the fleet actually under weigh for the Bosphorus; nor have hostilities commenced."

There was a meeting on the Eastern question at Stafford, on Monday. It is proposed to hold a metropolitan aggregate meeting, "for the purpose of eliciting an expression of public opinion with regard to the Russian invasion of Turkey, and the duty of this country in consequence thereof;" and a requisition to the Mayor of Leicester is being got up for a meeting in that town.

THE CHOLERA.

The deaths from cholera at Newcastle on Monday were 53, from diarrhoea 3. The deaths at Gateshead on Sunday were 14. Nine more medical visitors have been requested by the medical superintending inspector of the General Board of Health.

Since Saturday several severe cases of diarrhoea have broken out in Durham, and three cases of cholera. One of the cases of cholera has terminated fatally. At Shields there have been two cases.

The Registrar-General's report of deaths registered in London during the week just gone, states that cholera was fatal to 29 persons, 15 males and 14 females, an increase of 13 deaths from this disease compared with the previous week. Twelve deaths from cholera occurred in the north (the same number as were recorded in the previous week) and 17 on the south side of the Thames, where the number registered in the former week was only 4. Of the 29 fatal cases of cholera, 16 are described as Asiatic, an increase of 12 cases so designated, compared with the week preceding. Diarrhoea has been fatal to 89 persons, an increase of 11 on the previous return. The present return of deaths from diarrhoea is 12 above the corrected average of the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The total deaths for the week were 969, or 194 below the average.

PEACE CONFERENCE AT EDINBURGH.—The preparations for this important Conference are proceeding most satisfactorily. Richard Cobden, M.P., John Bright, M.P., Edward Miall, M.P., George Wilson, Esq., of Manchester, and other eminent and influential individuals have signified their intention of being present. A large number of the friends of peace from the South of England, and a still larger number from the North, are making arrangements with a view to attend. Public bodies in Scotland have commenced the appointment of their representatives, and so numerous is the attendance likely to prove, that it has become an object of official anxiety to procure places sufficiently large to accommodate the sittings of the Conference.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

The supply of grain and flour fresh up this week very trifling, and the reports from the country markets being all in improving tone as regards prices, causes holders here to be very firm in their demands of higher rates, that business is to-day limited.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK:—

	ENGLISH.	IRISH.	FOREIGN.
Wheat....	978.	425.	925.
Barley....	486	—	8,540
Oats.....	160	—	470
Flour....	9606	—	156 sacks
			— barrels.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The advertisement duty having been repealed, we shall in future charge according to the space occupied; viz., 6d. per line up to six lines, and 3d. per line beyond six lines. That is to say,—

	s.	d.
1 line Advertisement.....	0	6
2 ditto	1	0
3 ditto	1	6
4 ditto	2	0
5 ditto	2	6
6 ditto	3	0

The NONCONFORMIST is a family journal, and as such, affords an excellent medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Situations and Tradesmen's announcements, &c. Tradesmen, especially, have now an unequalled and cheap mode of communicating with the public, and publishers at a charge of 1s. 6d. or 2s. (scarcely more than the late duty), may secure that prominent announcement of every separate publication, which is so much valued.

For the convenience of country friends, we may state, that on the average, eight words are contained in a line, AND THAT ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

The Terms of Subscription are (payment in advance) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

All communications RELATING TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE PAPER, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, Publisher, 69, Fleet-street, London, to whom POST-OFFICE ORDERS must be made payable at the General Post-office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Senex" may write or not, as he thinks well—but we cannot engage to give any advice whatever before knowing the subject on which it is proposed to ask it.

"T. Davis."—The sentiments contained in the letter forwarded to us have been expressed once and again in this journal. We have no space, now, for any renewal of the subject.

"Christiana" should try her muse on a subject less trite.

"John Murdock."—Our space is pre-occupied this week.

"A Subscriber."—We have never heard of such a term; the coinage of new words proceeds very rapidly.

"Percontator" should send his contribution to the fund for "A Million Testaments for China" direct to the Bible Society, Earl-street, Blackfriars.

"A Constant Reader."—The nearest that occurs to our recollection is S. Bailey on the "Formation of Opinion."

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1853.

SUMMARY.

"THE beginning of strife is like the letting out of waters." The experience of the last six months illustrates this proverb. In spite of—we might almost say in consequence of—the efforts of diplomacy, the Eastern question looks more menacing than ever. Difficulties start up on every hand. The fanaticism of the Turk is not even the most menacing symptom of the dispute. By the publication of the last Russian despatches the mask, with which confiding diplomacy has chosen to shroud the features of the Czar, has fallen off, and he stands revealed to the world as the Great Aggressor, upon whom considerations of justice, the suggestions of diplomacy, and the welfare of Europe, have no influence compared with the promptings of an insatiable ambition. He laughs at the quibbling of protocolists about the meaning of words, and obliges forbearing statesmen to understand that his intentions are real and not to be set aside—though he will condescend "to devour the kernel of the Sultan's sovereignty without immediate violence to the shell." Some kind of negotiations are still going on, but with little hope of a satisfactory result, especially as Austria has finally seceded from the Conference, and pretty clearly intimated an intention of standing by Russia in case of war. Indeed, it appears that the Austrian Envoy has received instructions to press most energetically upon the Divan for the settlement of certain monetary claims. Generous Austria!

Meanwhile the storm anticipated at Constantinople from the violence of the Mahomedan priesthood has passed over without serious consequences, though the Ambassadors of France and England have, with the consent of the Ottoman Government, ordered two French and two English frigates to pass the Dardanelles and anchor off the Turkish capital, to protect, if necessary, the lives and property of the Christian population. Perhaps this measure was anticipatory of the effect which would be produced upon the popular mind by the news of the rejection of

the Turkish note by Russia, which had arrived, but was not yet made public.

The nearer prospect of war has excited an extraordinary panic in the Money Market during the past week, which has not yet subsided. Consols are now little above 90, being a fall of 10 per cent. since last May. This extraordinary sensitiveness of our Stock Exchange may be taken as an indication of the greater disturbing influence which a war would entail upon our monetary and commercial interests than formerly, when they were less developed; though it must be confessed that a lengthened period of suspense, such as we have passed through, is scarcely less disastrous than actual hostilities. Never was the country better fitted to encounter the difficulties of a crisis. For though on the one hand provisions are rising in price, and gold is drained out of the country faster than it arrives; on the other, trade is sound at its core, manufacturers are wisely curtailing production, and the revenue is in a more flourishing condition than it ever has been.

Falling stocks are not the only indications of English interest in this interminable Turkish question. The sentiment of the country is becoming strongly excited in resistance to Russia. The Town Hall of Sheffield has been crowded by a meeting convened on a requisition to the mayor; and which adopted with unanimity a memorial to Earl Clarendon, urging "prompt and decisive measures" to compel the evacuations of the Principalities, and compensation to the Ottoman power. A similar meeting was held on Monday at Stafford; and others, metropolitan and provincial, are contemplated. An invitation to attend the Stafford meeting has drawn from Louis Kossuth a letter of considerable length, written with his accustomed power, expressing opinions which the English people would do well to ponder, but discreetly abstaining from direct counsel. Two points brought out by the acute and well-informed Hungarian we have repeatedly dwelt upon, and should deem their adequate apprehension our best guarantee against the repetition of these mischievous crises—namely, the determination of our statesmen, of both parties, to do nothing inimical to Austria; and the absolute purchase upon our foreign relations which the secrecy of diplomacy affords them. It is in vain that we bluster in defence of Hungarian independence or Turkish integrity, while power remains in the hands that now hold it. Aberdeen and Palmerston, Malmesbury and Clarendon, are as one in preferring dynastic to popular interests—and whether by peace or war, dynastic interests they will serve, so long as we permit them to work in the dark.

We had hoped to have been able this week to keep silence on the dismal subject of death by epidemic disease. It is not, however, permitted to us. Cholera may still be said to prevail at Newcastle—for spite of house to house visitation, street drenching, &c., it still slays its forty or fifty per diem. The next sentence that rises to our pen seems, a hard saying, but we know not why it should be unsaid. We cannot regret that the mortality is invading the homes of the middle classes. So obdurate is the indifference to peril that is not obvious, and to suffering that is not seen, with the majority of men, that only by the scourge descending and leaving its deep traces, can we hope that indifference will be dispelled. The comparative immunity of respectable localities from attacks of epidemic disease, has helped to foster those habits of criminal neglect which occasionally receive a terrible retribution. It is therefore in mercy to the many that the destroying angel spares not altogether any class or quarter.—We are likely to have some such instances of retribution nearer home than Newcastle. Of the sixteen cases of Asiatic cholera reported by the Registrar-General as having occurred in London during the past week, several occurred in Kensington and Bayswater.

It is pleasing to note the new forms of activity to which humane spirits freely take themselves in seasons of peculiar suffering. In addition to, sometimes in anticipation of, official measures for counteracting the epidemic, committees have been formed—in Manchester and Marylebone, for instance—for the visitation of the poor, and their provision with extra means of cleanliness or better kinds of food. Ministers of religion and medical men are naturally foremost to promote, and usefulest in conducting such mis-

sions as these; but we hope that nowhere will it be left to them either to originate or labour in these good works.

The grandly generous achievements and promises of Mr. Titus Salt, in connexion with the works just inaugurated, is not the only fact of the kind with which the past week has presented us. Mr. W. Brown's gift of 6,000*l.* to the Liverpool Free Library is of the same order. And kindred in spirit, though making no pretension to any special merit, are the arrangements adopted by Messrs. Morley, in their City establishment, as explained the other night, at a meeting of the Early Closing Association. The Association itself offers to us all an opportunity for acting on the principles we laud when displayed by these princes of the mart and manufactory. We are glad that it is intended to renew, with the return of winter, energetic efforts to abolish the pernicious habit of late shopping. How pernicious, and therefore now unjust, is that habit, we have so often shown in these columns, that we cannot, off-hand, say anything fresh thereupon. Nor is it needed. The evil everybody admits. The practice every one promises to avoid. It remains only that every one seriously act.

The verdict of a coroner's jury releases us from the reticence we have hitherto observed respecting the calamity in the Strand, by which three or four lives were lost. That verdict is virtually one of manslaughter, and we do not see why the jury hesitated to make it such in form. The surveyor employed to see that the works in progress were conducted with full regard to the safety of contiguous houses, neglected his duty, and the houses fell. That a dozen or eighteen lives were not sacrificed, is owing to some of those trivial causes which men thoughtlessly call chance—not at all to the carefulness of the man charged with their security from crushing floors, walls, and roof. So far from regretting that "an act of neglect arising from an error in judgment," will place Mr. Abraham at the bar of a Criminal Court? we regret that offences such as he is charged with do not come under a law that would award adequate punishment.

Miss Cunningham, a young Scottish lady, said to be a lineal descendant of John Knox, and certainly a zealous believer in Genevan doctrine—has been committed to prison, in Florence, for the dire offence of giving away Italian copies of the Bible and the Pilgrim's Progress. No doubt, this is contrary to the law of Tuscany,—and no doubt, the lady knew it. That we should, therefore, abandon her to the cruel fate she dared, does not follow—but neither is it clear to our mind that we have a right to threaten the Tuscan Government with contemptuous deletion. Bigotry has its rights in Lucca as well as in Madrid; and if we do not resent Spanish indignities to the dead, why Tuscan injuries to the living? By all means let us remonstrate with the Archduke on the cruel folly of his laws, and take care that those laws have no more than their due. But the Archduke's punishment by bombardment or stimulated insurrection—which the *Times* advises, even evoking Cromwell for the nonce—let us reserve it till we have determined on the liberation of Italy as a whole.

THE THREE WEIRD SISTERS.

THE remarkable season of prosperity which almost all classes in this country have lately enjoyed appears to be fast drawing to a close. We are threatened by a threefold calamity—war, dearth, and pestilence. The first seems now to be inevitable—the second will, no doubt, be greatly mitigated by our system of free-trade—the last has already reached our shores, and assumed an unusually virulent form. Many and various are the signals of alarm. The Funds are falling headlong—the price of money rises in due proportion—food is becoming dearer at a bounding pace—men on 'Change converse in gloomy tones—the journals are crowded with documentary warnings about the Cholera—prayers for the sick and dying are put up in our churches—and in place of the high and somewhat boisterous spirits with which our population has been recently elated, there creeps over it a chill of vague misgiving. And truly, the times are becoming serious, apt as are our fears to exaggerate every evil omen—nor does it become us to note the change without corresponding emotion.

There is, however, a lamentable tendency in most to overlook the obvious moral of such events as those which now obtrude themselves upon our notice. Mindful of this, we invite our readers to such a contemplation of the dark prospect before them as may serve to impress upon their hearts the lessons of practical wisdom it enforces, and to suggest those consolatory reflections which the case will admit of. Nothing is more humiliating, few things are more injurious, than a panic, by whatever cause produced—and the direst of our misfortunes will be lessened the moment we have the manliness to look them in the face, and calmly ask them what they would teach us.

WAR! War, we suppose, with Russia and Austria combined! An European war, the issue of which who can pretend to foresee! Oh! what curses will be vented in the first moments of our wrath against the lawless ambition of the Russian autocrat! Would it not be well to let our indignation make for itself a more self-improving channel? Never let it be forgotten that this war (if it should become one) is the direct penalty this country has to pay for its "French invasion" craze. Our endless newspaper discussions of this foolish topic—our Parliamentary eruptions of the "scarlet fever"—the pugnacious temper of our middle classes—our militia bills and increased estimates—our supreme contempt of the Peace party, and of its seasonable remonstrances—inspired Nicholas with the belief that his time was come for provoking a quarrel in the East, and realizing the traditional object of Russian policy and ambition for the last century. Arming ourselves in such hot haste against an imaginary danger, we created the very mischief which we sought to avert. Just in proportion as we manifested our distrust of France, did we raise the hopes, and stimulate the ambition, of the Russian Emperor. Every probability which we admitted and acted upon, that Louis Napoleon would prove a buccaneer, increased the moral certainty that Nicholas would venture upon rapine. He counted upon that alienation between Great Britain and France, which almost all parties here were puerile enough to foment. Prince Menschikoff's insolence at Constantinople was but the echo from the East of our madness here at home—the distant reverberation of the silly outcry for "national defences" against our nearest neighbour. Our folly pointed the way from St. Petersburg to Stamboul—and the war in store for us comes straight out of our valorous determination to be prepared for the worst.

The lesson, we hope, will not be lost upon us. Meanwhile, the penalty we shall have to bear promises to bring with it some compensation. The bug-bear of Europe is on the eve of being exploded. The first gun fired on the shores of the Danube, will be the knell of doom to Russian supremacy in the West. The grinding tyranny of the greater, and most of the lesser, continental monarchies—tyranny which in four short years has wrought more misery, demoralization, and death, than so many campaigns—cannot survive the convulsion which is sure to ensue. With Russia fully engaged in the Principalities, what will become of Austria? Has Hungary ceased to exist, or forgotten her deadly hate? Will Lombardy be still? Will the Pope be safe at Rome, or Ferdinand the Bourbon at Naples? It is impossible that the peoples of Europe should settle down contentedly under the double wrong of treachery and cruelty recently inflicted upon them by their respective dynasties. The sword keeps them down for the present—but let that sword be unsheathed for dynastic warfare, and the spirit of revolution will instantly be afoot. The worst sufferers in the coming war, we predict, will be the crowned despots of the continent, and their myrmidons. So that if we are destined to pass through a season of dire conflict and confusion, we may hope to emerge into a more natural and settled state for the future.

But we are threatened simultaneously with DEARTH. Immense is the debt of gratitude due from the people of this country to those men, whose untiring and well-directed labours, far more than Lord John Russell's letter, or Sir Robert Peel's conversion, brought about the adoption of an economical policy under which local dearths lose the greater part of their terror. The scant harvest of the present year will doubtless prove a sure inconvenience to Great Britain—but an inconvenience only. On the Continent it will be more severely felt—not merely in the amount of suffering endured, but in the popular

discontent which that suffering will surely evoke. Already do the Governments of Europe exhibit symptoms of apprehension. Already are they hastening to relax, for the time being, and in respect of articles of food, the absurd restrictions of their respective commercial codes. Scarcity, perhaps, will eventually do for other nations what the potato blight effected for this—will break down the artificial barriers by which industry is crippled, and will accustom men to the blessings of Free-trade in spite of their own prejudices. This seems to be the specific message with which the "weird sister" Famine is charged. May it not be delivered in vain! Then will the inner side of judgment be mercy, and Europe will have reason to rejoice that ever she was smitten "in her basket and store."

PESTILENCE is even more plain-spoken than war or dearth. There is no misunderstanding her. "The poor," she says, "have not been cared for. Your civilization has driven them into festering heaps—your neglect has consigned them to perennial misery and disease. I come to tell you that this shall not be—to remind you that those who wink at wrong shall in the end suffer it—and that every neglect of social duty entails a corresponding social punishment." It is for us, each standing, as it were, at the grave's mouth, to ponder this needed admonition. It is well known that the price which the poor now pay for dark, damp, undrained, and squalid habitations, unfit for human beings at their worst, would be an amply remunerative return for the investment of capital in providing them dwellings replete with every comfort. Why should it not be done? Why should not our superfluous wealth make for itself some beneficent employment, and along with an average per centage of interest bring with it also the satisfaction of having bettered the condition of toiling humanity? Instead of the crowded courts and alleys of our large towns, there needs but little arrangement and combination to have princely streets, spacious and well-lighted chambers, and every convenience meet for decency, health, and enjoyment. It would cost no more in money than the present system—possibly less, all things considered. Why, then, is it not done? Partly, because we have not been accustomed, in the investment of our surplus capital, to care for our neighbours—and partly because such is the absurdity of our law of partnership, that no combination is possible without incurring the risk of unlimited liability. The Cholera, we hope, will do something to set us right in both these respects.

Well! "The weird sisters," terrible of aspect, and harsh of tone, speak, nevertheless, truths of kindest import. The cup they hand to us is not one of unalloyed bitterness. If we only are intent upon reading and doing the will of Him who governs earth's affairs, we may confidently adopt the language of the Irish melodist—

"There's nothing dark below—above—
But in its gloom I trace thy love;
And meekly wait that moment when
Thy touch shall turn all bright again."

THE ALPACA COLONY.

THE history of a people is written in its towns. The country—to which the poet has ascribed a specially divine origin—bears no traces but those made by the plough, and that is a record of singular uniformity. To our fields it may be said almost as appropriately as to the ocean—

"Time writes no wrinkles on thine azure brow,
Such as Creation's dawn beheld thou rollest now."

Our cities, on the contrary, mark every change in popular habits, and almost every step in scientific and political progress. As we walk about the streets of London, we may read that the Plantagenet, the Tudor, the Stuart, and the Dutchman, have ruled here. In many lesser towns, we may see more distinctly the impress of Roman strength, of Saxon rudeness, of Norman taste, of Flemish industry, and of Italian art. And in our midland and northern counties we encounter, at the distance of every half-dozen miles, the proofs of a great and rapid social revolution. The towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire may be divided into those born before and those born after the introduction of the cotton manufacture—the victims and the creatures of the revolution. On one side of Manchester there is Bolton-le-Moor, for instance, ante-Arkwright, with its French-looking houses and French-sounding names, dirty streets, and a choking

atmosphere; on the other side, Ashton-under-Lyne, post-Arkwright, English, spacious, and healthful. Many are the suggestions of those books in brick or stone to those who can read them; but none more practical than this—Towns should be at once a growth and a manufacture.

The traveller through the beautiful valley of the Aire may now, or very shortly hence, find a remarkable addition to these historic monuments, and a striking lesson on the moral we have drawn from them. Already he must observe, proudly rising among towering hills and wavy woods, a lofty and very extensive structure, the most prominent feature of which is a chimney-shaft, disguised as an Italian campanile. These buildings constitute a part—for though thus extensive they are still incomplete—of Mr. Salt's alpaca works. A little later, and there will be seen beside them a town of ten thousand inhabitants, healthful and commodious as science, skill, and liberality can make it. The works and the buildings together will make up "Saltaire,"—the inscription of which should be, an industrial palace and model city, supported by a silken-haired goat; as the Hindoos picture the world resting on an elephant, and the elephant on a tortoise. The device would commemorate an historical fact, perhaps as important as the importation of the first cotton bale. Not many years ago the hair of the Peruvian goat was used but for packing, and might be had of the warehouseman for the asking. It is now a material so extensively used for clothing, that Bradford has grown prosperous almost beyond parallel by its manufacture; and Mr. Titus Salt, a Bradford manufacturer, covers six or seven acres of ground with buildings, in which alpaca may be produced at the rate of thirty thousand yards per diem. The traveller, then, who looks upon the fortress-like frontage, and pillared smoke-vent, and smiling homes of Saltaire will read there the record of recent but a very important addition to the elements of English prosperity—the latest and most striking instance of the value to sharp eyes and cunning hands of "unconsidered trifles." But the traveller should read there more than that—namely, the record of thoughtful benevolence combined with commercial enterprise. It were not simply to gain so many acres of space for his power-looms, or such and such approaches to his warehouses, that Mr. Salt removed from Bradford to the valley of the Aire. Hear his own account to his three or four thousand guests of the reasons which determined him:—

"Ten or twelve years ago he had looked for this day, on which he completed his fiftieth year. He had looked forward to this day, when he thought to retire from business and to enjoy himself in agricultural pursuits, which would be both congenial to his mind and inclination [hear hear]. But as the time drew near, and looking to his large family—five of them being sons—he reversed that decision, and determined to proceed a little longer, and to remain at the head of the firm [hear]. Having thus determined, he at once made up his mind to leave Bradford. He did not like to be a party to increasing that overcrowded borough. So he looked around for a site suitable for a large manufacturing establishment, and he pitched upon that whereon they were then assembled. It had every capability for a first-rate manufacturing and commercial establishment [hear, hear], and for the beauty of its situation and the salubrity of its air, it was a most desirable place for the erection of dwellings [hear, hear]. Far be it from him to do anything to pollute the air and water of the district. He would do all he could, and he had no doubt he should be successful, to avoid evils so great as those resulting from polluted air and water; and he hoped to draw around him a population that would enjoy the beauties of the neighbourhood, and who would be well-fed, contented, and happy [loud applause]. He had given instructions to his architect, who was quite competent to carry them out, that nothing should be spared to render the dwellings of the operatives a pattern to the country [applause]. If his life should be spared by Providence, he hoped to see satisfaction, happiness, and comfort around him [general and protracted cheering]."

Aye! well might the cheering be general and protracted. Never was applause better deserved than by the lord of that feast. It was a magnificent thing to inaugurate the most magnificent of wealth-creating machines by an entertainment to workpeople as well as to friends and customers. But the splendour of the act is chiefly derived from the reflection upon it of a past life. It was the crown of a long catalogue of deeds beneficial without ostentation—of generous acknowledgments of obligations which only the high-minded can perceive. It was the explanation of the motive for choosing that site, and commanding the construction of that rising city. The seven-and-twenty tables, covered with all good things, from barons of beef to apricots, seemed to say—"I cannot, good people, enjoy in solitude either the pure air of heaven or the fruits of the

earth: therefore, have I brought you, four thousand of my work-people, from crowded Bradford to salubrious Saltaire, and intend to make homes for double your number."

This is language most charming to hear—an example that cannot be too highly blazoned. Rarely, we fear, do capitalists include in their deliberations on a proposed investment, considerations affecting the public health, or even the comfort of their own workmen. Still more rarely, certainly, do they set apart a large proportion of their capital for purposes so disinterested as those contemplated in the construction of Saltaire. Were it otherwise, how different a tale would be told by our manufacturing and commercial towns to that which they now tell! Were there even in corporate bodies consideration for aught besides the price of shares and rate of interest, how much of public suffering and remedial activity would be spared! We extend the remark to the agricultural proprietor, with whom, indeed, we ought to have begun—for where is the factory town or seaport that surpasses in all the elements of woe the villages on many lordly estates? Had the principle of whose operation Saltaire is the fruit—a principle not excluding, but working with, the desire of gain—operated in our great landlords, in the earlier factory-masters, in the colliery proprietors and ship-owners, in the members of dock companies and holders of railway shares, some of the most beautiful spots in England would not be, as now, the unhealthiest; Glasgow would not be the collocation of filthy, stifling streets it now, in great part, is; cholera would not have killed one in eighty of the population of Newcastle; the poor would not be thrust by every street improvement into the jaws of fever. And side by side with the physical proprieties, happier moral relations would have grown up—hayricks would be safe from the lucifer match, strikes would be as unfrequent as earthquakes, and the fire of patriotism would warmly glow in bosoms where it now lies damped and sullen.

The following official notice respecting the income-tax is important:—"It is very desirable that persons having claims for repayment of income-tax, on the ground of exemption, by reason of their incomes being less than £150 a year, should be made aware that they must send in such claims, so far as regards the years ended the 5th of April, 1852, and the 5th of April, 1853, to the surveyors for the districts in which they reside, or to the head offices in London or Edinburgh, as the case may be, on or before the 10th of October next, and that no such claims can be received after that period. This rule applies as much to cases where claims have been established in former years as to those where claims may now be made for the first time."

Household Words reports progress relative to working people's reading and refreshment-rooms:—"The first rooms of this kind ever opened are in Edinburgh, where they were established about a year ago. There are now in that city several others. They are opened at five o'clock in the morning, and provide at that hour comfortable breakfasts for many a man who used to commence work with a glass of whisky. Thousands of working men, wanting refreshment, go to a public house, because they scarcely know what else to do. In Westminster—in which district it is proposed that the first London rooms of this kind shall be established—there are, in the neighbourhood of the Abbey, great numbers of work-people employed upon the new Victoria-street, many of whom come from a distance, and are compelled either to bring food with them and eat it in the open air, or to retire into the public-houses. Two large public-houses have been, in fact, created for their use."

A late parliamentary return affords gratifying evidence of a progressive improvement in the conduct of the seamen in the Navy. In 1848 the punishments were 1,363, and the lashes 40,545; in 1852 the punishments had fallen to 578, and the lashes to 17,571! R. Osborne, Esq., one of the Secretaries of the Admiralty, in a recent communication to the National Temperance Society, remark, that the Lords of the Admiralty "have great pleasure in stating that intemperance and punishment are both greatly diminishing in consequence of the Amended Regulations;" which as our readers may be aware, involved not only the permission to use tea instead of intoxicating liquors, but likewise the reduction of the former allowance of spirits or wine one-half, with a pecuniary compensation for this reduction; and a further compensation where he reduced allowance was also given up. These and other judicious arrangements, tending to abate the facilities for indulgence in drink, have been followed by results in which every friend of the sailor must rejoice.—*United Service Gazette* (Sept. 10th, 1853).

The proposed Lawson University still wants £3,200 public subscriptions. Government has promised to procure a grant of £2,000 from Parliament.

OUR PROPOSED CHANGE OF NAME.

AFFIRMATIVE.

I beg to give my humble vote in favour of the proposed alteration of the figure-head of your noble vessel; feeling assured that its colours will be "nailed to the mast." I have known instances of the *Noncon* having been refused admittance to the house, and consequently to the family circle, solely on account of its title-page.

Although thus prepossessed in favour of its retention, a dispassionate consideration leads me to decide in favour of the "proposed change of name." I do so chiefly because I regard its present epithet as not sufficiently comprehensive. In my opinion it is more suited for a magazine than a newspaper; it indicates but one idea—the ecclesiastical. I admire the boldness and decision of the original choice, and do not impugn its wisdom; few Episcopals were then Voluntaries, and a rallying-point was needed for the earnest opponents of State-churchism;—now the case is widely different—equality in ecclesiastical condition, and Voluntarism for the support of religion, are no longer deemed mere sectarian dogmas, but are cordially embraced by multitudes of most denominations. The *Nonconformist* has been, and I trust ever will be, the advocate, not only of religious, but of political equality—of peace, commercial freedom, legal equity, social elevation, and financial economy. Why not bear a name indicative of these principles, or one of general import—one without the slightest compromise of principle—significant of the objects sought, with as little as need be to shock the prejudices of opponents.

I take in the *Noncon* because I approve of the principles it so consistently advocates, and not on account of its name. A rose is as fragrant by whatever name it is known; and if by changing its designation its beauty will be more admired, and its virtues more extensively appreciated, I think it would be wise to make the alteration. So long as the principles of Anti-state-churchism continue to be fearlessly and eloquently advocated by you, I hope, Sir, to enjoy and benefit by the labours of your independent pen.

I have long been of opinion that the title of the paper has marred its increased circulation, and, therefore, has stood in the way of augmented influence. A change in its title would not, I firmly believe, occasion the loss of a single subscriber. The case might have been otherwise had your journal been of recent establishment, but it has now existed upwards of twelve years, and has acquired such a character that a mere change of name can have no effect in shaking the confidence of the public in its principles and management, so long, at least, as it shall remain in the hands of its present editor. Such is my decided conviction, and, indeed, I may go further and say, from having an acquaintance with the sentiments of not a few of your readers in many parts of the country, that the confidence which I have expressed is largely shared by them all. It is because I love *Nonconformist* principles that I wish the present title of the paper to be changed.

Now, Sir, as to the name of the paper which I weekly anticipate, and read so eagerly when it comes, and afterwards circulate for the instruction of others. The name it bears at present does not describe more than half its character—the smallest half—only the negative part; and as it is clear that the journal in question is more than its name imports—more than a mere negation—it seems to merit a name of more active signification, for it is, and from its commencement has been, like Christianity itself, active and aggressive, going out into all the world publishing good news to every creature, carrying conviction wherever its name did not bar its entrance. It has schooled the mind in the right direction; it is the *Pioneer* of ecclesiastical reform as well as the *Nonconformist* of ecclesiastical tyranny.

At first it appeared to me that to change the name of our valued and familiar friend, the *Nonconformist*, would be a blow one could not well sustain, as it has now become to numbers of your readers, a fondly-cherished instructor, and quite a household treasure. Nevertheless, if by the change its stream can run the course it has hitherto pursued, and send out branches also, where its fertilizing influences are so much needed, then I should say by all means make the change. I have mentioned the contemplated alteration to many of your readers in this town and neighbourhood, the majority of whom consider it a wise one.

I am a very young man, but the *Nonconformist* has been my guide and instructor for some years. I owe to it very much, and I love it, name and all. But I love the cause and the truth more than the name, and therefore as the reasons for the change seem so conclusive, and no one can entertain the thought of any possible inconsistency on your part, I shall rejoice if the watchword becomes a name of wider significance.

I write for myself and for several more in the neighbourhood who have long been constant readers of the *Nonconformist*, decidedly to advocate the change of name. For myself I have always regretted the name as tending much to lessen the influence of the paper. I have often had to contend with the objection that the paper is "so monotonous and only speaking of one subject," which objection has generally proceeded from those who have prejudged its character from its name. If its name really and fully expressed its character, I would not advocate the change; but in that case many of your readers would feel much less interest in the paper—thorough *Nonconformists* as they are. Let that which is in itself narrow be designated by a narrow name, whether in journals or in bodies of men. But for the one paper, to which we look as the advocate of all that is honest in journalism, just in politics, humane in social questions, and catholic in religion, we ought, in honour of, and justice to, its principles, to have a far more comprehensive name. As for anything underhand in the change, the gentleman who speaks so warmly about that must have been a most indifferent reader of the paper to have observed so little of its steadfast principle, and to part with it on so slight an offence.

The answers published in your last, relating to the

proposed change of name, contain some curious yet interesting remarks. My attention was particularly arrested by the one commencing, "I hate all cringing, under-hand, round-about ways," &c.; and, with all due respect to its unknown author, I could not help characterising it as "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

Now, Sir, although not a preacher, but a teacher of the gospel, in pursuing my duties, I have occasion to study the character of the great Teacher—even he "who spake as never man spake"—and I find, or I think I find, that in the communication of truth, he always stooped to the weakness and prejudice of his audience, when he could do so without a compromise of the great principles he maintained. The words spoken to Peter may be taken as a key to his general method of procedure:—"Nevertheless, lest we offend them."

Accepting the dictum of your correspondent, what a cringing, round-about, truckling character, must Paul have been. Listen to him:—"Unto the Jews I became as a Jew, that I might gain the Jews," and so on. What end did he contemplate by this course?—"that by all means he might save some." This, Sir, I think, comes right home to the case in point. If, by the alteration of name, you can bring your principles under the notice of many who would not otherwise receive them, I think you have apostolic precedent for adopting the course.

Although personally I shall feel disappointment and loss when, for the first time, I see another name at the head of my paper, my conscience forbids me to be selfish, and I must, therefore, gladly hail any change which will, in the main, advance the great principles I hold so dear.

As you invite the friends and subscribers to the *Nonconformist* to give free expression to their opinions upon the question of substituting a more general name for that which wears an ecclesiastical aspect, I feel at liberty to express my decided convictions on this subject; they have existed from an early period in the history of the *Nonconformist*; they are shared with many of your friends here; and I have found them confirmed by the experience of the last ten years. I am decidedly of opinion, and have often wished, that a journal advocating the moral and political rights of all men with so much ability, with so much integrity, with such unflinching fidelity, should not be impeded in its circulation and its usefulness by a name obnoxious to many. Articles of telling power, on social, political, commercial, and ecclesiastical questions, in which all classes are equally concerned, are by your title restricted to that class which least of all requires them. I cannot think it will be any compromise of principle to surrender a name, however dear to us by its historical associations, if we can, by so doing, open many a door, through which great and important truths may find an entrance. In this country, especially where equal rights and equal laws are not understood, where moral and social interests are not protected, and where the united burden of three cumbrous ecclesiastical systems are laid upon the necks of our unfortunate people, how essential to our deliverance from such bondage to our liberties and to our progress to have a journal, such as yours, gradually but steadily getting into circulation unimpeded by a name which creates, in *limine*, insuperable prejudice and hostility.

As you wish for the opinion of subscribers as to the change of name of your valuable paper, I shall briefly state one or two facts in relation to my own case that will tend to show the desirableness of adopting some name that will not carry with it the appearance of studied antagonism. It is now several years since a literary friend brought under my notice some of the leading articles in your paper. I was so well pleased with them that I shortly after subscribed for a copy, which copy, after I have perused it, goes to a friend at the Cape, who—although he is not a radical *Noncon*—yet expresses his approval of much of its contents.

Of all my family and connexions, I am the only one who can be considered a Dissenter; and I find that the name of your paper acts as a barrier in preventing most of them looking at its contents.

I have under my charge from forty to fifty pupils, and I know that with the greater number of the parents your paper is slighted, and that on account of its name.

NEGATIVE.

I am a *Nonconformist*—I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper from its very first number—and should be sorry, very sorry, to see the "name" changed in the present position of Government-made and sustained religions. I would not compromise the gross injustice of the thing; neither would I attempt to cajole or ensnare an opponent by a change of name to support or even read a paper over which I had any influence. You cannot deceive your church-going friends—but I will tell you what can be done; they can laugh, and leer, and pour contempt upon the principles of a journal that, after so many years of defiant, resolute vindication of the right, succumbs to a few parties who do not like the smell of such rabid utterances of true Dissent.

I do not apprehend that you, Sir, desire to change your views or to become the advocate of any other principles than those so nobly sustained by you since the establishment of the *Noncon*. When you do, then I for one say, alter its name; but now, for the reasons as yet assigned, to do so would be a fawning, cringing (unworthy a *Nonconformist*) to a set of bigoted, illiberal men, who have such a hatred to the name that in order to gain their attention you must go cap in hand with the stamp of hypocrisy upon you. Nay, never! The principles advocated there are immutable—they in themselves are progressive; and if *Nonconformists* had been true to their principles, they would have made greater progress; apart from that, however, they have progressed and are progressing.

I have been thinking of comparisons, and it would appear to my mind as reasonable for Dissenters to put over the doors of their chapels some designation which would induce Churchmen to enter, and that the act of deception might be fairly carried out, say "the Evangelicals" and unwary Churchmen would not discover their blunder until they were entrapped. I was about proceeding further, but the matter appears to me too void of that open, honest, candid, and fearlessly expressing great truths so habitual with you, and, Sir, without flattery I speak it.

As I have been a half subscriber only from the commencement of the year, I do not consider myself entitled to a hearing, but still have become so partial to the

paper's name, contents, and all, that I am unwilling to be deprived of even the name, and do trust that you, who have manifested so much bravery in the communication of your opinions in all ways and places, will not now be led to give way to a low, truckling, principle of expediency.

In the first place, I demur to the assumption made by some of your correspondents, that "Nonconformist" is a narrow or sectarian term. It applies to all, even Anti-state-church Episcopalians, who dissent from the Church as connected with the State, irrespective of any sect or denomination to which they may have attached themselves. The name cannot be otherwise viewed than as a distinctive appellation, expressive of the main and leading principles advocated by your journal.

Again, I think that too much importance is attached to the argument that a more general name would ensure readers among a class who consider the present name as indicative of a foregone conclusion. Any party starting a paper for the support of certain principles must have some decided opinion in reference to those principles. The promoters of the *Anti-Corn-law Circular* must have formed opinions hostile to the corn-laws; or, the friends of the *Anti-slavery Reporter* must have arrived at conclusions hostile to slavery. These might as well be objected to, as indicating "foregone conclusions." No man would originate a journal for the advocacy of principles on which he had scarcely formed an opinion himself. I really think that the objectors to the term "Nonconformist," on the ground that it indicates a "foregone conclusion," is, therefore, a very futile one. Depend upon it that State-church Liberals and others object, not so much to the title as to the contents. After reading one or two numbers their objections would be equally strong to the paper under any other name. We all know that the *Inquirer* is a Unitarian paper, and that the *John Bull* is a High Church paper, notwithstanding their general names.

Another objection to changing the name would be this:—It would appear like endeavouring to advocate, by a side-wind, principles which you would not advocate openly; and, even if it did not dishearten some of your friends, it would encourage an impression on the minds of the enemies of decided principles, that advanced Nonconformity was not sufficiently strong in England to support one journal advocating its distinctive principles, and bearing its name.

Of course I would gladly vote in favour of the change, were I persuaded, as some of your correspondents appear to be, that such a change would be the means of introducing the paper amongst a class who now object to it; but I am convinced such would not be the case.

It appears to me for the *Nonconformist* to change its designation would be as when the representative of a time-honoured name sinks it in a peerage. All the venerated associations that were wont to cluster about that name, the recollections of noble principles, and unflinching maintenance of them, against all opposition, and amidst all corruption connected with the patronyme, are lost in the mushroom title; the man seems to change with his change of name. One scarcely recognises the old face under the new title.

The *Nonconformist* has won its way to its high position—as such in deed as well as in word. Not a little of its success has been owing to its name, which gave promise of something felt by many minds to be wanting in the journalism of the day. Many an eye, attracted by the name as expressive of that something, was led to look into the paper, and finding it responded to its title, a friend and supporter was gained.

I think a change would be undignified. It is almost unprecedented for a respectable journal to alter its name; such a step seems to imply a failure in that it undertook, or an intention to abandon its previous course. The *Nonconformist* needs not, nor do I suppose it would be willing, to confess to the former; still less can I think it means to prepare the way for the latter. Why then change? To embrace a larger circle of readers? Will it do so? So long as its leading article is what it has hitherto been, no High Churchman will read beyond a line or two, however conciliatory the name it assumes. Liberal Churchmen are attracted by the very title said to present an obstacle to them; they are curious to know what the *Nonconformist* says; and among them, not a few have had cherished opinions, if not changed, at least shaken.

Among the artisan class. That portion of the class which belongs to any of the various sceptical and infidel sects will view the paper with suspicion, so long as it gives any of its columns to religious intelligence, or admits articles and news on such subjects interesting to the Christian reader, but disgusting to them. Were even this intelligence banished from its pages, they will not patronize the journal whilst it holds forth Christianity as the only stable basis of morals, and its principles capable (if acted out) of raising men to the highest virtue and happiness, socially as well as individually. However perfectly the political dogmas it upholds agree with their own, however fearlessly it exposes abuses, and propounds measures for the removal of all political iniquity and social oppression, the pseudo-philosophic artisan dislikes it for its religious element. Amongst the working men uninfluenced by these views it has, I believe, an increasing circulation.

I believe the object sought by changing the name is to introduce it to a class of people who will not read it at present. Now, I presume the same principles are to be enunciated from time to time under the new title as under the old; and as everybody knows the object the *Noncon* seeks to accomplish, if I present my paper to my friend of an opposite view to myself, and desire him to read it, as it has now changed its title, but from week to week he finds it levelling its whole artillery at State establishments of religion as usual, can I, with any degree of honesty, give him any satisfactory reason for this change? No; I believe the *Noncon* has won for itself credit for its honesty and truthfulness, and while it has borne the heat of the day, why relinquish any portion of its honesty and truthfulness, in the fullest sense, now in the comparative cool thereof. As the title *Nonconformist* so well represent, the object sought to be obtained, and is consequently truthful, and as employed by ourselves not intended as an offence, but only by a few who wish to use it as such, and as our hope is, the offence will one day cease, there does not seem to me the slightest reason for a change, unless you admit expediency. It has been told me, by one of opposite opinion to

myself with respect to State establishments, that it is unworthy the candour and honesty of the Editor of the *Noncon* to sail into port under false colours. Of course I admit it, and only hope that no change of title or principle will take place in your paper, but that it will continue that course to the end which it has hitherto pursued in all its integrity.

Do not let us have any change of name; *Nonconformist* has carried your paper through years of difficulty, years in which the principles it advocates were not so favourably regarded, or so well understood as now. I fear the few whom a change might induce to peruse your pages would not compensate for the readers whom you would inevitably lose; for although we are very much in the habit of speaking lightly of a name, yet it is a fact that almost every one does become attached to a name with which he has long been familiar. I rejoice in the progress of the *Nonconformist's* principles, and should like still to march forward bearing a name which so many great and good men have borne, and of which I for one shall never be ashamed.

I have read in your journal of the 7th instant, your letter, "What is in a name?" with some concern; not that I attach any importance to a name, but having been a constant reader of the *Nonconformist* from the very first, I have my fears excited (and I am not alone here) whether you have not been tampered with by the time-serving and fashionable Dissenters of the present day. If so, we fear we shall have no organ of this kind to advocate our principles; the result will be that many of your friends will discontinue if they observe you timid and wavering.

You refer to the probability of the name having a prohibitory influence upon the Reformers, under the coming Reform Bill. In that I believe you are mistaken—depend upon it if a voter has the courage to give his independent vote, he is not the man to be dictated to how he shall spend sixpence in the purchase of his periodical. I would rather (if you must change its name, and maintain the same principles), that it should be the *Dissenter's Gazette*, inasmuch as up to the present time I have always found it to be more of a Dissenter than Nonconformist.

THE EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.

On Monday night a reunion of the committees of this association was held at the Exeter Hall Hotel for the purpose of promoting kindly feelings amongst the members, and considering the best mode of conducting the future operations of the association. There was a considerable attendance of young men on the occasion. The chair was taken by Mr. S. Morley.

The Chairman, in opening the business, said—

The meeting had reference to an approaching winter campaign, and he hoped that their proceedings would be as vigorous and as enlightened as they had been heretofore. There were some who still opposed the movement, but even for those he bespoke indulgence. Let them so conduct their discussion with those who dissented from them, that when the hour of success came, as come it would, there would remain in the mind no unpleasant recollections with regard to any. In his establishment they closed at six o'clock during seven months of the year, and at four o'clock on Saturdays. For the other five months they closed at seven; and since they adopted the early closing system, they found that the business arrangements went on more pleasantly [hear, hear]. But when a pressure came, as it sometimes did, at particular seasons of the year, the young men should be ready to buckle to the work [loud cheers]. He believed the operations of the association had reference more to the retail trade, with which he was not so well acquainted, but this he knew, that young men would always work more readily and do their business with greater satisfaction to all parties when they were looked upon and treated as human beings, and not as mere machines [hear, hear]. Many persons supposed that it was for the moral advantage of young men to confine them within doors. But he did not believe that he had any right even to make men moral by means of coercion. He believed that good habits were likely to be best promoted by means of kindly intercourse between employers and employed. But where there was an inveterate tendency to bad habits he would rather say "let the relation between us cease," than "I will keep you in till ten or eleven o'clock because I fear the bad effects of permitting you to go out" [hear, hear]. On the other hand, he could not press it too strongly on young men, that they should do everything to prove that they know how to value the opportunity of relaxation given to them [hear, hear].

Mr. Lilwall, the Secretary of the Association, next addressed the meeting, and gave a detailed account of the efforts which they had made and the success which they had obtained. Meetings had been held at Richmond, Windsor, and Guildford, which were well-attended, and the result was satisfactory. In Richmond a resolution had been come to for closing the shops at eight o'clock in summer. In Leeds the shops were closed much earlier than usual; and in Poole, where they closed at seven, the result was so satisfactory that they resolved to close at six. The association was making a special attempt amongst the cheesemongers, grocers, and chemists, with a view of inducing them to abridge the hours of labour. They had it in contemplation to form ladies' committees in different parts of the metropolis for the purpose of promoting the early-closing movement, as ladies were—no doubt thoughtlessly, in the first instance—the chief cause of perpetuating the practice of keeping open at late hours. The very poor, who gave great support to the system of late shopping, it was proposed to reach by means of ballads and songs [hear]. They also proposed to address religious persons who went to church or chapel in the evening, and went shopping after leaving it. They would also directly appeal to the employers themselves to put an end to the system.

Several gentlemen, chiefly employers, then addressed the meeting. One of them stated that they were now entering upon their twelfth year of operations, and he was sorry to say, with little means at their disposal.

AN INDUSTRIAL JUBILEE AND INAUGURATION.

We have more than once alluded to the erection of a gigantic factory and works, by Titus Salt, Esq., of Crow Nest, near Halifax, intended for the manufacture of alpaca and mohair fabrics. The principal portions of these immense works, unequalled for magnitude in Yorkshire, being now completed, the enterprising proprietor fixed Tuesday last—his own fiftieth birthday, and within a few days of his eldest son's majority, for the opening celebration.

The site of the structure is near Shipley, a manufacturing village about three miles from Bradford and eight from Leeds. The situation is not only an admirable one for business purposes, but surrounded by beautiful scenery, the estate on which the works are erected including the flour mill and "stepping stones," familiar to the visitors to "Eldwick Glen;" the buildings standing in the beautiful valley of the Aire, surrounded by towering hills, and broad patches of wood, with the river and canal winding through the low ground. The Colne branch of the Leeds and Bradford Railway, leading into Lancashire, passes close by the south front of the factory, and at the rear on the north runs the Leeds and Liverpool canal and the river Aire; so that both rail and water conveyance can be commanded with the greatest facility and at the least expense. The area appropriated to the buildings is computed at six-and-a-half acres, while the several floors in the mills, warehouses, and sheds, form a superficies of nearly thirteen acres, and the roofing of four-and-a-half acres. The mill or principal building is in the form of the letter T; the large woolcombing shed, and the still larger weaving shed, being erected on each side of the perpendicular stroke, the centre stroke representing the warehouses which run northwards to the banks of the canal, a distance of 330 feet. There are seven floors in the warehouse including the basement. At the top of the warehouse there is a large cast-iron tank, capable of holding 70,000 gallons, supplied with water from the river by the engine pumps, and intended to supply the dwelling-houses about to be instantly erected, and to be available in case of fire. The mill runs from east to west, is 500 feet in length, and 72 feet in height above the level of the rails. It includes six stories, and is constructed of massive stone work in the boldest style of Italian architecture. The front presents a handsome façade, with three large arched entrances, the walls looking more like those of a fortified building than an erection devoted to the peaceful pursuits of industry and commerce. Above the entrances are rows of six windows; and in each wing rows of twenty-two windows, for lighting the engine-houses and the stories above. The floors are formed on arches of hollow brick, made on the ground by Clayton's patent process; the openings in the bricks being used for the purposes of ventilation. Rows of ornamental cast-iron columns and massive cast-iron beams support the arches. The roof is of iron. The windows, of large size, are filled with immense squares of cast plate-glass. The whole of the building is fire-proof. In the angle formed by the mill and warehouses to the eastward are the web room and the weaving shed, communicating with the several floors in the mill and warehouses by fire-proof hoists. The corresponding angle on the western side of the warehouses is occupied by an immense shed for combing machines, and chambers for washing, drying, and sorting the wool, and by reeling and packing-rooms. Beneath this shed there is an enormous filter and reservoir, capable of containing 500,000 gallons, into which the rain-water will be conducted from all the roofs, to be applied to the process of scouring wool.

The engines are of beautiful design, and consist of two pairs, nominally of 400-horse power, but capable of being worked up to the extent of 1,250-horse power. The boilers are partly on the tubular principle, and placed beneath the level of the ground to the southward of the mill, and communicate with the chimney (250 feet high) at the eastern extremity of the works, to which is given the effect of an Italian campanila. The engine-houses are situated on either side of the principal entrance to the mill; and some idea of the magnitude of these vast machines may be gathered from the fact, that the engine bed has absorbed upwards of 2,400 tons of solid stone.

The gas works, to be situated between the canal and river, are to be upon White's hydro-carbon system, and are calculated to supply 100,000 feet per day for 5,000 lights, in mills, sheds, streets, and houses of the workpeople.

Four thousand five hundred hands will be required to keep the works going. This will involve an addition to the population of Saltaire of from nine to ten thousand persons. To accommodate these, Mr. Salt proposes to erect forthwith 700 dwelling houses of various classes, replete with every convenience requisite for the health and comfort and well-being of the inhabitants. The architects are expressly enjoined to use every precaution to prevent the pollution of the air by smoke, or the water by sewerage or other impurity. Wide streets, spacious squares, with gardens attached, ground for recreation, a large dining hall and kitchens, baths and washhouses, a covered market, schools, and a church, each combining every improvement that art and science have brought to light, are even included in the architect's instructions.

The opening ceremonial was upon a most magnificent scale. Luncheon was provided for 3,750 persons, who sat down to it in the new combing shed. The company included the Right Hon. the Earl of Harewood, H. W. Wickham, Esq., M.P. for Bradford, Sir G. Goodman, M.P. for Leeds, the mayors and some of the magistrates resident in Bradford, Leeds, Halifax, and Huddersfield; and some 600 others, the private friends of Mr. Salt, or connected with him in business. The remainder consisted of workpeople, to the number of 2,400.

Dinner was followed by a dance in the meadows, and a concert in St. George's Hall, Bradford. The day was as fine as could be wished for, and from an early hour everything in the neighbourhood of Saltaire presented the appearance of bustle, gaiety, and excitement; banners waived from the roof of the several entrances to the works, and crowds of spectators congregated on the bridges and other prominent places. Three special trains conveyed the workpeople from Bradford. The church bells rang a merry peal, and the *fête* was also welcomed by salutes fired from pieces of ordnance placed on the high ground in front of the works.

Mr. French, the representative of the operatives, in responding to one of the toasts, read, amid enthusiastic applause, the following verses, entitled,

THE PEERAGE OF INDUSTRY.

To the praise of the Peerage high have been strung,
By minstrels of note and of fame;
But a peerage we have to this moment unstrung,
And why should they not have their name?
'Tis the Peerage of Industry! Nobles who hold
Their patent from nature alone,
More genuine far than if purchased with gold,
Or won, by mean arts, from a throne!

And of Industry's Nobles, what name should be first,
If not his whose proud banner we share?
For whom should our cheers simultaneously burst,
If not for the Lord of Saltaire?

CHORUS.

For this is his praise—and who merit it not
Deserve no good luck should o'ertake them—
That while making his thousands, he never forgot
The thousands that helped him to make them!

The Peer who inherits an ancient estate,
And cheers many hearts with his pelf,
We honour and love; but is that man less great
Who founds his own fortune himself?

Who builds a town round him; sends joy to each hearth;
Makes the workman exult 'mid his toil;
And who, while supplying the markets of Earth,
Enriches his own beloved soil?

Such a man is a Noble, whose name should be first
In our heart, in our song, in our prayer!
For such should our cheers simultaneously burst;
And such is the Lord of Saltaire!

CHORUS.

or this is his praise—and who merit it not
Deserve no good luck should o'ertake them—
That while making his thousands, he never forgot
The thousands that helped him to make them!

THE CHOLERA AND MEASURES OF COUNTERACTION.

The latest returns of the mortality in Newcastle and Gateshead show that the violence of the epidemic is thus rapidly abating. For Saturday, in the former town, 77 deaths from cholera and diarrhoea are reported—for Sunday, 47. In Gateshead, on Saturday, cholera 14, diarrhoea 6.

The total number of deaths from cholera and diarrhoea in Newcastle during the present outbreak has been 1,187. In the same period (viz. the first 25 days) during the prevalence of epidemic cholera there in 1831-2 the number of deaths was 191.

The total number of deaths from cholera and diarrhoea in Gateshead up to the last return has been 292. During the like period (viz., 18 days) in 1831-2 the deaths amounted to 130.

The system of house to house visitation is becoming more complete. It has been found impossible to induce people in the worst districts to leave their filthy abodes for the tents which have been pitched. A correspondent complains that the writers in the *Times* have largely exaggerated the sanitary defects of Newcastle, but admits that much responsibility rests on the authorities for their neglect of precaution.

The secretary of the Hexham sanitary committee has been attacked with the epidemic. Within two days four deaths from cholera have taken place; diarrhoea is almost universal; and it is only by prompt and energetic treatment that the disease is arrested in this stage.

In Shields, Sunderland, Durham, Hull, and Manchester, there have been isolated cases.

On Friday, a case of Asiatic cholera occurred in White-street, Moor-lane, a very close and densely populated part of the City. The deceased, a young married woman, 28 years of age, was seized on Tuesday. Mr. Davis, the medical man of the family, used every means in his power, but without success. The husband of the deceased had just recovered from a slight attack. The house in which they lived is very clean, but in the immediate neighbourhood there are several cesspools overflowing; and there is a great want of sanitary measures in the entire district.

On the same day the first fatal case of cholera which has occurred in Lambeth, took place in Vauxhall-square. The deceased, whose name is Michael Fleming, resided, with his family, opposite the London Gasworks, and was attended by Mr. Arthur, the parish surgeon. All efforts to arrest the disease proved ineffectual, and the deceased died after a few hours' distressing suffering.

Intelligence from Copenhagen, of the 18th, mentions only two cases of cholera, and no deaths. At Hamburg it appears sensibly to decrease. In the last three weeks the proportion was 80, 72, 36 cases. At Stockholm, on the 13th inst., there had been 165 attacks and 113 deaths; upon the whole, 2,538 cases and 1,401 deaths. Mr. Ranvyl Schutt, for some years Mexican Vice-Consul in Hamburg, had fallen a victim to the disease. This dreadful havoc has been attributed to the bad quality of the water.

The General Board of Health has issued special directions and regulations for the use of local bodies, officials, and the public in general. The document has been written in the circuitous official style; but its purport is briefly as follows:—

Union and parish guardians are to make out, from

medical and other information, lists of places where diseases lately prevailed, or at present prevail; and then to direct the medical officer to examine the health of the people in these places. The guardians are also to superintend the cleansing of public ways and places; to cleanse them themselves if the proper authorities fail; to direct individuals to cleanse particular nuisances near their respective dwellings; to visit dwellings in parishes or unions where there is no "governing body;" to remove nuisances themselves where the owners are too poor to do it; or to do it quickly; to provide medical visitation, from house to house, wherever an epidemic is present or imminent; to provide hospitals for poor sick people; to provide general medical superintendence for sanitary action; to print handbills, publishing the official and other useful instructions; and to supply the Board of Health with a daily list of persons attacked by any epidemic disease, with particulars of their cases and treatment.

All local bodies having the care of public ways or places are to see to the "continued cleansing" of such ways and places as the medical officers report in a state dangerous to health.

The medical officer of each district or union is instructed to visit the unhealthy places reported by the guardians, and examine the houses, with a sanitary view; to inquire into the health of people in workshops, common lodging-houses, and schools, and to treat, by himself or others, all cases of diarrhoea in those places; to report to the guardians all nuisances; to report at once any unusual amount of diarrhoea, and any case of epidemic and contagious disease; to order the separation of the inmates, or other necessary measures in schools, workhouses, or lodging-houses, where any disease breaks out; to cause the removal of patients from crowded rooms; and to speedily remove, from the rooms of the living, corpses of persons who die from contagious or epidemic disease. All medical men are directed to report cases of death from epidemic or contagious disease to the medical officer of the district.

The instructions for the general public are simple. Occupiers of houses shall, when directed by the guardians or medical officers, continuously cleanse the places adjoining their houses, and remove nuisances. Any person present at a death from epidemic disease, not attended by a medical man, is to notify the same to the medical officer of the district.

The above directions relating to nuisances equally apply to "any matter injurious to the health of any person." In the washing of streets, persons are directed to use fluids or substances for preventing the escape of noxious effluvia during the operation.

Nearly every day applications are made to the police magistrates for directions as to how to proceed in the suppression of nuisances. The *Times* gives a useful summary of what should be done:—

When you have to complain of any particular nuisance, go to the Inspector of Nuisances for the district, and obtain from him a proper form of notice, which, in addition to your own, must receive the signatures of two householders, or of the union medical or relieving officer of your district. This notice you must deliver to the Board of Guardians. They have powers, in ordinary cases on twenty-four hours' notice, and in extraordinary cases without notice at all, to inquire into the nuisance and lay a complaint before a Justice of the Peace. This justice will order the removal of the nuisance, and the offender will be fined ten shillings a day for disobedience. In case of his continued contumacy, the guardians may themselves take the matter in hand, and cause the nuisance to be removed at the cost of the offender. In addition to all this, we find the sweeping clause that "the Local Board of Health is to execute the regulations of the General Board of Health." The Boards of Guardians, however, are entrusted solely with other powers. These are enumerated as follows:—1. Medical inspection by their officers of unhealthy localities; 2. Certifying unwholesome houses, or nuisances; 3. Directing what is to be done where they find epidemic disease, or the premonitory symptoms of it; 4. Providing, where necessary, for house to house visitation; 5. Providing for the accommodation of necessitous cases; 6. Providing for the removal of the sick, or of other occupants of the same premises.

A report on interment in the city has been presented to a committee of the Common Council by their indefatigable medical inspector. Mr. Simon recommends a cemetery of a hundred acres of proper soil, not less than six miles from the City, near some railway, and as far as possible secured from the approach of habitations within two hundred years. Fifty-four acres would be just sufficient for the regular mortality of the City, burying only one body in one grave, allowing it twenty-eight square feet and a tenure of twenty years. But space for non-parishioners, for family vaults, and single graves in perpetuity, for carriage drives, and ornamental buildings and gardens, cannot be obtained without a hundred acres. Mr. Simon also recommends an additional fee of 5s. if the interment be postponed eighty hours after death.

Many, and somewhat differing, methods of treatment in cholera cases, have been made public. Mr. E. H. Lane, the Eastern traveller, communicates the following, as strongly recommended by his own observation:—

If the patient have not vomited the poisonous matter, which is a characteristic of the disease, and which resembles rice-water, give a table-spoonful of powdered mustard in a tumbler of cold water, as an emetic. After the vomiting (whether produced by the disease or by the above means), within a few minutes give a wine-glass of brandy with ten grains of powdered capsicum (Cayenne pepper) stirred up in it. This generally produces almost immediate relief, and, within an hour, rest, perspiration, and sleep. In a few cases it was found necessary to give a half-dose of the brandy and capsicum, after half an hour or more. A second half-dose was never required, but should it be required, it may be given. No other fluid should be drunk before recovery. To accelerate convalescence, it has been suggested that fifteen drops of a mixture of spirit of ammonia and sulphuric ether, in equal parts, may be advantageously given three or four times during the following day. The above quantity of brandy and capsicum is for an adult patient suffering a

severe attack; in other cases, two-thirds or half that quantity may suffice, as I have proved by experience.

A correspondent sends us the following, which he received from a Baptist missionary in the West Indies; and to which we give insertion, though we have little faith in these specifics:—

Two table-spoonful of salt and mustard, to produce vomiting; then, from ten to twenty grains of calomel. If evacuations cease, two table-spoonful of castor oil, and one of spirits of turpentine.

Should symptoms of congestion of brain appear, apply a blister to the back of the neck.

When symptoms of cholera first appear, administer turpentine, laudanum, and camphorated spirit.

Another instance of the use of chloroform has been made public. Mr. A. F. Smith, surgeon, of Kirkcaldy, having a patient suffering from paroxysms of cramp, fearful to witness, and quite uncontrollable by the usual remedies, put him, with the sanction of his neighbour, Dr. Reed, at midnight under the influence of chloroform by inhalation. At half-past 12 a.m. he awoke from a state of drowsiness, expressing himself greatly relieved, and desiring to have a fresh dose. From this period up to 5 a.m. the paroxysms of cramp became less severe in degree, and less frequent in their recurrence. On each return of the spasms, however, a partial dose of chloroform was administered with beneficial effect. In the course of five hours, the inhalation was repeated six times, and two ounces of chloroform, by measure, were consumed. At 8 p.m. the first bilious evacuation was obtained from the bowels, and, from that time, with the exception of the usual visceral derangements, the case progressed favourably.

EQUINOCTIAL GALES.

The destructive storms known as the equinoctial gales, which are generally experienced at this period of the year, have set in with more than usual violence. They commenced from the south-west early on Sunday forenoon, and, by the telegraphic messages received at Lloyd's, it seems that the storm has visited almost all parts of the coast. Towards evening the wind veered round to the north-west, and at midnight raged with the fury nearly of a hurricane.

Many disasters are announced. In the vicinity of the Downs, between the North Foreland and Dungeness, most terrible weather was encountered. Outward-bound ships, which had sailed from Deal on Saturday, were caught by the gale while making their way down the Channel. They made short work of it in running back. Some, when brought up, were driven from their anchors, and lost cable and all, besides being exposed to great peril while drifting. Several distressed vessels were, after much difficulty, got into Ramsgate harbour. No fewer than fifteen ships were blown away from their anchors from under the Foreland.

The Channel squadron of the French, which left Cherbourg on Wednesday to do honour to the Emperor and Empress on their arrival at Calais, and brought up in the Downs on Friday afternoon, has not escaped injury. The fleet, which consists of three line-of-battle ships—"Jean Bart," "Duguesclin," and "Hercule"—and three steamers—"Pomone," "Caffarelli," and "Roland"—with difficulty rode out the gale. In the course of the night a Dutch schooner, called the "Pauline," which was running back for shelter, came in contact with the "Jean Bart," line-of-battle ship, and both sustained much damage. The squadron had not left on Monday morning. Lower down the Channel the gale is described to have been equally, if not more severe.

The eastern coast is also reported to have suffered much from the storm; and Harwich and neighbouring ports are filling with vessels which have lost anchors, cables, spars, &c. The midday tide of the Thames should have ebbed at London-bridge, according to the tables, until nearly two o'clock on Monday; instead of which, the water suddenly began to flow shortly before twelve o'clock, nearly two hours before its time. This remarkable occurrence is attributed to the circumstance of the gale driving an immense body of water up Channel, and so up the numerous rivers.

At Liverpool, the wreck of chimney-pots, tiles, &c., in nearly every street, gave evidence of the violence of the storm. The scaffolding to some new houses in Mersey-street was blown down. The river was lashed into fury, and all the ferry-boats, with the exception of those plying to and from Woodside, ceased running after seven o'clock. Several ships in the river dragged their anchors, and were obliged to be taken in tow by steam-tugs. The bark "Intrinsic" got ashore near the Sandon Dock, and sustained considerable damage, being severely injured in the bows, and having lost rudder, &c. She still remains there. During the height of the gale two small vessels, names unknown, were seen to founder off the north-west lightship; all on board perished. Many other vessels went ashore, or were seriously damaged—chiefly Americans.

In the neighbourhood of Manchester trees were blown down in all directions. Sunday was the first day of "Durham Wake," which was numerously attended in spite of the weather. In places along the turnpike roads the drivers of vehicles found their progress frequently impeded, and sometimes entirely stopped, by fine trees which had been prostrated by the storm.

Under the Ness light off Folkestone there were on Sunday night from fifty to sixty vessels at anchor. They ran for the Downs, except a fine bark, bound for Quebec, and laden with 500 tons of coal, lying off Sandgate, which came to anchor about a mile from the beach. As the gale increased her position became very perilous. A lugger communicated with the vessel, and the captain said his wife was on board and

had just been confined. The dangerous position of the vessel being noticed at Folkestone, one of the coasting tug-boats left the harbour to offer assistance. The tug got sufficiently close to hold communication, but the commander declined to accept assistance, and the steamer was compelled to run back for shelter. The inhabitants of the quiet village of Sandgate were greatly excited at the painful position of the ship, and the beach was lined with anxious groups of spectators. The last account is up to 6 p.m., Sunday. "After 12 o'clock the wind got round a little to the westward, and the ship has since laboured less, though she still rolls terribly. Her hatches are closely battened down, and only the anchor watch is observed on deck. Every sea washes over the ship, and her safety depends entirely upon the absence of any flaw in her cables, which, up to this time, have done faithful service. If she ever gets safely under way again, her underwriters will have good reason to congratulate themselves."

The ship "Cleopatra," of 1,000 tons burthen, bound from Liverpool to Quebec, in ballast, went ashore on the 3rd inst., on the Banks of Newfoundland. The crew lighted tar-barrels to signalize assistance, and, in the course of the night, the vessel caught fire from the burning tar-barrels. The "Decatur," United States war-sloop, saw the light, came alongside as close as possible, and all hands were taken off in safety. In about two hours afterwards the burning wreck went down in deep water. Her crew saved nothing from the vessel whatever.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A farmer near Navan, in Ireland, has died of hydrophobia. He was bitten by his own terrier on the 12th of July, and the dog went mad immediately afterwards.

A miserly lucifer-match vender, aged 80, lost his life last week through his avarice. He occupied a room in a house in Bell-court, Gray's-inn-lane, slept on straw, and denied himself the common necessities of life. It is supposed that on Monday week Donovan let fall some lighted matches among the straw. His room was soon in a blaze. A neighbour, Edward Howard, dashed through the fire, and with the greatest difficulty succeeded in dragging Donovan out of the room, as he held on to a table, the only furniture in the apartment, and called out, as well as his exhausted state would allow, "My money, my money!" Having carried him into the passage, he, by means of pails of water, extinguished the fire, but not before the wretched man was completely charred. The police shortly afterwards arrived and took the deceased to the hospital, where he died the following day. At the inquest Howard said that no one in the house had the humanity to help him in saving the aged sufferer. The only part of the house injured was the room in which the deceased resided. After the fire was put out, a purse containing 14s. was found in the table drawer. The jury highly applauded the conduct of Howard, who, at the risk of his own, endeavoured to save a fellow-creature's life.

A strange event happened a few days since at Norwich. In St. Giles-wood, near the city prison, resides a master plumber of the name of Bunting; while his wife and daughter were sitting in one of the apartments, the flooring opened, and both mother and daughter fell into a cavern below, twenty-seven feet deep. Mrs. Bunting was found by the neighbours imbedded in mud, and was drawn up almost dead. The rope was then tied round the waist of the daughter, but as the man was stepping on one side he sank a depth of five feet in the mud, which covered his shoulders. The daughter having been pulled out, the rope was again lowered, and the man was at last pulled out in an insensible state. It is well known that there are in the neighbourhood some extensive caverns and pits of unknown origin and purpose at a great depth from the surface.

A man and two lads have lost their lives at Norwich by the ignition and explosion of a quantity of naphtha which was being emptied from a larger into a smaller jar by candlelight in the outhouse of a chemist. Their bodies were literally scorched and charred. It appears that the taking of a candle into the warehouse was contrary to the strict orders of their masters, Messrs. Smith, the chemists.

Two serious gun-accidents have happened to gentlemen connected with Sheffield. Mr. W. Overend, deputy-lieutenant of the West Riding, was shooting with some friends on the moors near that town. He was so intent on the sport that he did not perceive his brother-in-law, Mr. Schonswar, jun., of Cheltenham, in a line with him; and the consequence was, that some stray shots of the discharge lodged in the face of that gentleman, and one of them entered the pupil of the left eye. The unfortunate gentleman was immediately taken in Mr. Overend's carriage to Sheffield, where he remains under surgical treatment, but there is reason to fear that the sight will be destroyed. The other case was not so serious in its consequences. Mr. Prest, a wine merchant of that town, met some friends while riding in a cab to his home, after a shooting excursion into Lincolnshire. One of these was Mr. Nanson, who was riding on horseback. The thought occurred to Mr. Prest at the moment, that he would have a little pleasantry at young Mr. Nanson's cost. Feeling confident that the gun was not loaded, he hastily placed a cap on the nipple, and without replying to Mr. N.'s recognition, projected the barrel through the window of the cab in the direction of Mr. Nanson's horse. It was but the work of a moment to pull the trigger, and lodge a full charge in the horse's head. Mr. Prest says, he has a distinct remembrance of having, when he left off shooting, handed his gun to an attendant gamekeeper, and told him to draw the charge. The horse reeled from the

effects of the shot, but, before it could fall, its rider dismounted, and the animal was led away to a stable and shot.

Last week we adverted to the curious loss of two cheques, worth £600, by a manufacturer at Huddersfield. The loss appears to have been part of a blundering plot. The firm of Booth and Son, of that town, have hitherto been respectable manufacturers. The cheques in question were, it appears, given to the sister of the elder Booth, resident in Manchester, with a view to their being cashed—the firm having just made an assignment of their estate for the benefit of their creditors. It is supposed that the sister's heart failing her, she returned the cheques to her brother, who secretly gave them to his son. The son cashed them, and returned to Manchester, from whence the family were to proceed to Australia. The whole of the money, except £2 or £3, was found in a coal cellar, at the house where the aunt was in service. All three have been committed to take their trial at the York Assizes. The prisoners' credit was almost unbounded before this transaction, and all the dealings of the firm were with first-class houses.

MORE ASSAULTS ON WOMEN.

At the Southwark Court, Hugh White, an Irish labourer, was charged with assaulting and wounding his wife, "whereby" (it was stated in the charge-sheet) "her life is endangered." He was also charged with attempting to commit suicide by hanging himself. Joel Harris, waterman and lighterman, said, as he was passing the prisoner's cottage, on the previous evening, a lad, about fourteen years of age, rushed out, exclaiming, "Do, some one, come and lend a hand, my poor father is hanging himself." Witness went into the house, and in one of the rooms upstairs he saw the prisoner in a state of strangulation. He had a handkerchief tied tightly round his neck, one end of which was fastened to a rope that went across the room, and which was attached to a nail that had evidently been driven into the wall. Witness loosened the handkerchief, and on looking round he was horror-stricken at seeing a woman, who proved to be the prisoner's wife, lying on the floor at the other end of the room, weltering in her blood. He immediately went for a doctor, and meeting a police constable told him of the circumstances. He was acquainted with the prisoner, and believed that when sober lived very comfortably with his wife. He was not aware of anything which could account for the prisoner's conduct on the present occasion. Mr. Combe asked the prisoner whether the woman he had so dreadfully injured was his wife? The prisoner: Yes, and we have been married for many years. Mr. Combe: How came you to beat her in such a dreadful manner? The prisoner: I don't know, I am subject to fits. Mr. Combe: Fits of passion, no doubt, and in one of these fits you have nearly murdered your wife. It is a most diabolical affair. From the medical certificates produced before me it is doubtful whether your wife will recover. I shall remand you for a week.

A chairmaker, named Quennell, quarrelling with his wife, suddenly exclaimed,—"I'll have your life," and kicked her violently on the front of her person. Blood instantly began to flow from underneath her clothes, and she said,—"Oh! George, what have you done?" He replied,—"Then you should have let me have the money," and was about to strike his wife with his fist, but was prevented. The wife was removed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where she now lies in a dangerous state. The husband stands remanded at the Lambeth police-court, to which he has been frequently brought on similar charges. He told the magistrate on Wednesday that he saw his wife in a publichouse, and told her he thought it was quite time she got the children their breakfast. She replied that she would not go home, and he then asked her for the money he had given her, but she refused to deliver it up, and then they had some words.

A ruffian who has been at sea, but for the last year has been living upon his mother, has been sentenced from the Lambeth Court to four months hard labour, for beating her with a poker.

At last we have a touch of the ludicrous in these glimpses of domestic wretchedness. A sickly looking man, named Garrett, was charged, at the Clerkenwell Court, with assaulting his wife, a Welsh woman. She stated that she had been twelve months the wife of the defendant, who had neglected to contribute to her support. On the previous day he was skulking about their dwelling doing nothing, and because she told him he was an idle, worthless fellow, he took on himself to knock her down, for which offence she gave him in charge. The defendant, whose face was sadly disfigured with scratches, said he was the miserable victim of his wife's ferocity, and since the working of the act of Parliament for affording a better protection to females, she had served him out with a vengeance, almost daily menacing and otherwise ill-treating him, and daring him, by the most aggravating and vile language, to strike her, threatening if he did so to give him "six months at the mill." Being exceedingly irritated on the evening before, he certainly did give her a slight tap on the side of her head, and she immediately collared him in the hope that he would suffer hard work in prison for the term mentioned, or die there. He had not been free from her scratches scarcely a week since their marriage. The wife, who had been laughing and otherwise misconducting herself, here called out, "And it served you right, you wretch, and you shall have six months." The magistrate said she would be disappointed for once, and, commiserating the husband, set him at liberty.

THE FALL OF A HOUSE IN THE STRAND.

The Coroner's investigation into the circumstances

which caused the fall of a house, No. 184, Strand, and resulted in the death of four persons, was resumed on Monday. Several witnesses were examined. Mr. Abraham, architect and surveyor, employed on behalf of Messrs. Smith, was under examination nearly five hours. A report was read from the surveyors, who expressed their opinion that the shores which sustained the house were insufficient, more especially as the whole area on the east side had been excavated to a considerable depth below the kitchen-floor of No. 184, and was also was stated in some places to be below the footings of the party wall.

"With reference to the question, 'Whether any means might have been resorted to which would have had the effect of preventing the falling of the houses in question,' we are of opinion, that provided the floors of No. 184 had been shored up on the west side of the party-wall, to take off the downward pressure, and provided also additional shores had been placed under those fixed in the east side, to secure the ground and basement walls of the east party-wall from pressing out, and that the wall had been underpinned to the depth of the footings of the intended new building, the accident would not have happened."

The Coroner, in summing up, said it was clear that the accident arose from one of two causes; either the shoring was not ample, or the underpinning was not properly executed. It was for the jury, upon the evidence before them, to say whether in this case there had been gross criminal negligence. It was not sufficient that there should have been an error of judgment, but there must have been actual culpable negligence proved in order to justify a verdict of "Manslaughter." The jury then retired, and, after an absence of two hours, brought in the following verdict:—

We unanimously find that Robert Thompson, Sarah Thompson, George Dunne, and George Rowe, came to their respective deaths by the falling of the house No. 184, Strand, and that the falling of such house is to be attributed to the gross negligence of Mr. Abraham, the surveyor employed by the Duke of Norfolk and the Messrs. Smith, in not causing the party-wall to be sufficiently shored up and under-pinned before the excavations for the new building were commenced. Before we separate we are anxious to express our approbation of the conduct of the Messrs. Smith in volunteering to bear the expense of employing the three independent surveyors to ascertain the cause of the accident.

The Coroner said the verdict was equivalent to one of "Manslaughter" against Mr. Abraham. Some of the jurors said they did not mean anything so strong as that—only that there was a want of care.

The jury again consulted together for a few minutes, at the expiration of which time the Foreman said, "We cannot retract our verdict, whatever the consequences, although we did not intend to bring in a verdict of 'Manslaughter' against Mr. Abraham." A verdict of "Manslaughter against Henry Robert Abraham" was then recorded. The Coroner at once issued his warrant to Inspector Dodd for the apprehension of Mr. Abraham, and the witnesses were bound over to prosecute at the next Old Bailey Sessions. The proceedings lasted eleven hours.

Court, Personal, and Political News.

The Court remains at Balmoral, and Lord Palmerston has relieved Lord Granville in attendance. The Queen and Prince have visited various places of interest, with unpronounceable Gaelic names. They have also ordered the re-erection of the cottages of the workmen, burnt in the late fire, at their own expense, and have paid the workmen more than £300—the estimated amount of loss in private property. In the last ten days there has not been a shower of rain in the highlands of Scotland. At Balmoral, which is the highest table-land in the north, the temperature at noon has ranged from 70 deg. to 80 deg. in the sun.

The following story is told respecting the Duchess of Kent and a baker of Edinburgh:—On her way to the Highlands the Duchess spent a Sunday at Barry's Hotel, in that city. The hotel-keeper had no biscuit of a particular kind, called "Albert biscuits," to present to his guests, and, in the afternoon, sent to Mr. Calderwood's, the baker, to buy some. The honest tradesman refused to sell biscuits on a Sunday, even to Royalty. On hearing this, the Duchess was so pleased that she ordered Mr. Calderwood to supply her household with biscuits during her stay in the Highlands, and the Queen likewise ordered him to send forty dozen of the said biscuits weekly to Balmoral.

The Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia, and her consort, the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, and the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, quitted England a few days ago. The Grand Duchess Marie, eldest daughter of the Czar, left on Monday.

The Countess de Neuilly and the Prince and Princess Joinville and attendants, embarked at Southampton on Saturday, in the "City of London" steamship, for Portugal. On Sunday the steamer put into Plymouth; and, in consequence of the unfavourable weather, and the illness of the ex-Queen, the travellers returned to London.

Mr. William Neilson Hancock, LL.D., has resigned the Professorship of Political Economy in the Queen's College, at Belfast.

It is said that the English Government intend to follow the examples of the American and Russian Governments in sending a squadron to Japan. The ships named as likely to form it are the steam vessels "Encounter," "Leopard," "Stromboli," and "Barraconta."

The Poor-law Board have organized a supply of books to workhouse-schools, at an average reduction of 45 per cent. on the public prices of the volumes. The books include the ordinary course of instruction; those on "vocal music," "political economy," "astronomy," and "mental philosophy," remind us how ambitiously we now profess to teach even the paupers we support.

We (the *Patriot*) regret to have been misled by our respected friend, Dr. Morison, in prematurely announcing the arrival of Mr. Moffat in this country. The state of his health has led to his obtaining leave to repair to the coast, and, if necessary, to visit this country; but he is not known to be on his voyage home. The mistake, we understand, arose out of a summons to meet Mr. Moffat, *jun.*, at the Mission-house.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, who has been travelling on the continent for the recovery of his health, is on his way to London, to take his seat at the General Board of Health, in consequence of the threatened prevalence of cholera. Mr. Grainger, the medical superintending inspector, has returned to town from Newcastle, to confer with the board.

Mr. Peto has taken a fourteen years' lease of the old castle and grounds of Murthly, from Sir W. D. Stewart, Bart., at an annual rental of £800. Mr. Peto will enter into occupancy in the course of next year.

A public meeting to consider "the Eastern question" was held in the Town Hall of Sheffield on Tuesday evening. The requisition for the meeting had been signed by about 140 persons, amongst them Mr. Overend, Deputy-Lieutenant for the West Riding. Several resolutions denouncing the conduct of Russia in very "strong" language were passed; and a memorial to Lord Clarendon concluded with this passage:—

Your memorialists therefore pray that the British Government will take prompt and decisive measures to cause the immediate evacuation of the Danubian Principalities; to make Russia bear all the expenses consequent on her lawless proceedings; and to prevent her again outraging justice and international law.

The Kossuth committee reported that they had at length unanimously decided on authorizing a public subscription to be made for the purpose of the testimonial, and that the same should consist of a purse. The subscriptions had been already successfully commenced; and the committee trusted that it would be supported with a spirit worthy of the town, and honourable to the illustrious exile.

It is understood that the East India Company have consented to give up the performance of the postal service between Aden and Bombay; and that it will be put up to competition, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on the Contract Packet Service.

The Channel Fleet remains at Queenstown, and the Lords of the Admiralty, with Mr. Bernal Osborne, their secretary, are there. They have been diligently examining the works and stores, and have received an address from the corporation of Cork city. Sir James Graham consented to accept a complimentary dinner yesterday (Tuesday), provided politics were eschewed. The lords were also present at the laying the first stone of the New Victoria Pier, Queenstown, by Sir W. Carroll, port-admiral, and in the course of the afternoon a *dejeuner* was given, at which Sir James Graham, Captain Milne, and Rear-Admiral Dundas were guests. Sir James Graham, in reply to the toast of the "Lords of the Admiralty," said, that having passed a very restless night at sea, he was happy to come into this excellent haven, though he could hardly make a long speech. It is expected that the fleet will be reviewed to-day (Wednesday).

Mr. Oliveira, M.P., met his constituents at Pontefract the other day, and discoursed on political matters—chiefly the necessity of a reduction of the wine duties, which he thought were doomed.

The evidence taken before the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the management of Leicester gaol, shows that what was done in Birmingham through personal partiality has been done in Leicester as part of a system. The crank labour appears to have been very severe, but regularly and impartially imposed. If a man would not work he got nothing to eat. One man was kept strapped to the wall for thirty-three days!

The *Spectator* reports a probable improvement in the private business of Parliament. A plan has been proposed by Lord Brougham for the relief of both Houses. It consists in "the formation of a board of competent professional men, irremovable, like the judges, not to supersede the functions of either House, but to aid both Houses, by conducting the whole inquiry into the facts of each case, and only rendering the stages of the committee and report on any bill unnecessary, but this also subject to the control of each House, so far as regards further inquiry, or referring back or disapproval of the report." The proposal is under the consideration of Mr. Speaker with a view to its practical adoption.

The agricultural dinners, once banquets eaten to the sound of a political tocsin, have now settled down into useful meetings of farmers and their friends. At Watford, on Wednesday, the Herts Agricultural Association thus met. Mr. Mechi attended, and spoke at length on the practical points of agriculture. He more especially emphasized the advantages of machinery, pointing out that by steam-ploughs alone the agriculture of the kingdom might save nearly £10,000,000 sterling. At Ledbury, Herefordshire, the other day, Mr. King, one of the county members, admitted that "agriculturists were getting something like reasonable profits," while the renowned Mr. Booker said he felt confident that they would all indulge in their prosperity in a becoming manner—that landlord, tenant, and labourer would be actuated by the good old spirit of "live and let live," &c., &c.

There is some talk of a proposed educational franchise, which is stated "to have received the careful consideration of several members of the Legislature, of various political opinions, as well as of literary, scientific, and professional men." It is proposed to take from the present borough constituencies seventy of their representatives—and to erect seventy new and totally isolated constituencies out of the learned so-

cieties, the law courts, the universities, and the half-pay naval and military heroes. Few practical men, the *Athenæum* thinks, would listen to the first proposal: we do not understand how a single individual conversant with actual life could admit the second.

The will of the late Earl Ducie was proved in London, on the 1st instant, by his brother-in-law, James Haughton Langston, Esq., the Hon. Percy Moreton (his lordship's brother) having a power reserved to him. The personality was sworn under £120,000, which is bequeathed among younger sons and daughters, his countess taking a life interest therein.

Miscellaneous News.

The Free Library of Manchester, which has now been open just twelve months, appears to have been very successful. Deducting Sundays, and a short vacation, the Free Library has been opened 300 days; in which time there have been issued from the lending department 77,648 volumes, and from the reference department 61,488 volumes. The activity exhibited in these returns surpasses the largest expectation of the founders. Four hundred and sixty volumes a day given out to the toilers of Manchester! Here is the best and most complete answer to the men who talk of the poorer classes not caring for the quiet pleasures of intellect.

Mr. William Brown, M.P. for South Lancashire, has given £6,000 to erect a Free Public Library and Museum in Liverpool, on a site to be presented by the corporation.

The "Interim Acting Committee" for promoting a Great Industrial Exhibition for Scotland have, it is said, come to the resolution not to attempt to carry out the proposal *next year*, as originally announced.

The Post-office authorities have, in reply to a special application, stated that "the limit of seven days from date of publication for the posting of newspapers does not apply to those forwarded from one part of the United Kingdom to another."

The exports of linen manufactures from Ireland have increased during the last seven months at the rate of 7,500,000 yards per annum.

The "workhouse industry" of Ireland is now of considerable extent. The land cultivated last year was 1,292 acres, and the persons employed on the farms numbered 5,522. The number employed in manufactures and trade was 21,655. The cash profit on the year was over £3,000. In 1851 the cash profit on the year was nearly £6,000.

Another letter from Mr. Norton has appeared in the morning papers. It contradicts the story of the assault on Mrs. Norton "when enceinte," but admits that there was a drawing-room quarrel, in which he used violence to push "Mrs. Norton's maid" from the room. He charges Sir John Bailey with treachery as an arbitrator—as having, in fact, "become infatuated with a beautiful and talented woman."

In the Dublin Court for the Registry of Voters, the Rev. Matthew Keogh, a Roman Catholic priest, claiming to be registered, refused to be sworn on the "authorized version" of the Bible. He produced a copy of the Douay Bible, on which he declared himself willing to be sworn. The Court decided that it could not permit a witness to be sworn on any other book than the authorized version; but as the priest remained firm, it reserved judgment on his claim.

The remarkable rise in the value of Irish property is shown by the fact that Loughcooter Castle and demesne, the residence of the Gort Family, bought last year for £17,000, is now held to be worth more than £30,000; that sum having been just refused for it.

"Four years of penal servitude," a sample of the new style of punishment, has been allotted, at the Old Bailey Sessions, to Samuel Eilan, forger of a Bank Post Bill endorsement.

A drunken man got into the break-van of the carriages of the Blackwall Railway, and put on the break, to the great danger of the train. He has been sentenced to "a month in Newgate." The Company's servants who allowed a stranger to act thus have been punished—not at all.

The Jewess, Sarah Lipman, charged with concealing the birth of her child by burning its body, has been found guilty, but recommended to mercy "on account of her infirmities"—a surgeon having sworn that she was subject to hysterics.

The "wild tribes of London" have their chiefs and favourites; a youth of thirteen, just committed at Bow-street for three months, first apprehended in 1849, when only nine years of age, and since convicted of various felonies, is one of these. On one occasion, he assisted in rescuing another boy from the police, and, when captured, kicked the constable with such violence as to break one of his legs, and disable him for life. He is so well-known among the thieves of London as the most expert hand in the craft, that his companions are constantly fighting for his assistance in their nocturnal excursions.

At the meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Thursday, the most interesting part of the proceedings was the passing of a resolution to congratulate the Lord Mayor on his escape from the accident on the Great Northern Railway; a compliment which he suitably acknowledged. It was also referred to the committee to ascertain the condition of London-bridge as regards the stability of the structure, and to consider the expediency and practicability of constructing a way for foot passengers on the eastern and western sides, and appropriating the entire centre thereof for a carriage road.

There is a talk in the City of some "stir" on the day for electing the Lord Mayor; not to oppose Alderman Sidney, but to express public feeling on the subject of elections to the office of Sheriff.

The annual orations by the students of Christ's

Hospital were delivered on Wednesday—St. Matthew's Day. The leading subjects were, as usual, the Royal Hospital itself and its founder Edward the Sixth. The old hall, enlivened by the joyous and queerly-dressed boys of the school, presented a picturesque scene. The orations referred with feeling to the death of the late Head Master, Dr. Rice.

The local arrangements for the "Conference of the Friends of Peace," at Edinburgh, on the 12th and 13th of October, are in active progress. In addition to the general topics of international arbitration, mutual reduction of armaments, non-intervention, &c., usually discussed at the meetings of the Peace Congress, "the attention of the assembly," we are informed, "will be especially directed, in connexion with recent events, which have recently agitated the public mind, to the policy and necessity of revising those treaties by which this country is bound to interfere, by force of arms, in the affairs of other nations." Among the parties signing the circular of invitation are the names of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and of several members of the Town Council, with a number of the leading Dissenting clergy. The following members of Parliament also added their signatures:—Richard Cobden, John Bright, Apsley Pellatt, James Kershaw, James Bell, Charles Hindley, W. T. Price, L. Heyworth, J. B. Smith, Charles Cowan, William Ewart, E. Miall, J. Brotherton, G. Hadfield, J. Crook, and Joseph Hume.

A number of workmen are now actively engaged demolishing the last portion of that once notorious locality, the Westminster Almonry.

A Galway paper gives the following illustration of the scarcity of harvest labourers:—"All the grain to the westward of Galway has been reaped this year principally by women, in consequence of the great scarcity of farm labourers."

The *Builder* gives an instance of the advantage of model lodging-houses in baulking pestilence of its prey. The model lodging-house in Charles-street, Drury-lane, is a striking example of the advantages and effects of proper means in one of the worst neighbourhoods. This house has now been open about eight years, and occupied by from seventy to eighty lodgers daily; and yet during that period, although cholera and fever have killed numbers on all sides, there has not been here a single case of either in it. A good supply of water, proper drainage, and ventilation have stopped disease; and it is not a little gratifying to find that the example of this building, in such a place, has not been without its effects on the landlords of the adjoining houses. If, then, human life can thus be saved, it becomes a matter demanding the care of all persons in authority, and they should at once put a stop to the species of wholesale murder now going on.

A sailor, belonging to H.M.S. "Leander," Plymouth, has just come into the possession of a fortune of £60,000. His first act was to proceed to the Devonport Sailors' Home, and solicit Lieut. Barnard, the master, to whom he was much indebted, to become his future guide and protector of his money, offering him, at the same time, command of a yacht, which it was his determination to keep, with a salary of £500 a-year. The lieutenant hesitated, but, on Jack's earnestly urging his request, at last consented, stating, at the same time, that he should be quite content with half the proffered income if it were guaranteed for three years. A bargain was at once struck, a lawyer brought, and a bond entered into, that the agreement might assume a legal form, and Lieut. Barnard has left with his sailor friend for Leith.

Literature.

The Poetical Works of Alexander Pope. Edited by ROBERT CARRUTHERS. Illustrated by Portraits and Original Designs. In Four Volumes.—Vol. I.—*Memoir of Pope, with Extracts from his Correspondence.* London: Ingram, Cooke, and Co., Strand.

MOST persons will heartily assent to the statement contained in the preface to this volume, that there was wanting "an edition of Pope that should contain the latest biographical information, and occupy a middle place between the elaborate and expensive annotated editions of Warton, Bowles, and Roscoe, and those ordinary reprints in which no attempt is made to illustrate the text, and from which most of the author's own notes are excluded." The present volume contains only a memoir of the poet; so we shall reserve all remarks on the manner of editing the text adopted by Mr. Carruthers, until a specimen of what he has done is actually before us. Meanwhile, we may say that, if he proves as good an editor, in all the minute but important matters which are indispensable to a satisfactory edition of a standard poet, as he has shown himself to be a careful and intelligent biographer, this new edition of Pope will be decidedly superior in literary value to the "elaborate and expensive" editions to which the preface refers.

Since the labours of the greatest and best biographer of Pope—Mr. Roscoe—materials have accumulated largely for the elucidation of various points, and the illustration of all the successive parts, of the poet's history. Mr. Carruthers especially refers to the Suffolk corre-

spondence, the Marchmont papers, Lord Wharncliffe's edition of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's works, part of Horace Walpole's collection of letters, the Lyttelton and Chesterfield correspondence, Lord Hervey's Memoirs, and the complete edition of Spence's Anecdotes, published by Mr. Singer. He has also had access to the Maple-durham collection of papers, containing the originals of Pope's letters to Teresa and Martha Blount; and has re-examined other original sources of information. In this way Mr. Carruthers, with exceeding pains, has cleared-up a number of confusions and mistakes into which all previous editors and biographers had fallen; especially with respect to the Blount family and Pope's relations to them—about whom "a tissue of errors" has been written,—and as to some of the literary connexions of Pope, and the squabbles in which he involved himself. Dates have been corrected; and facts hitherto disjointed and misrepresented have been reduced to order and coherence.

All this Mr. Carruthers has done with eminent ability, and has produced one of the most interesting pieces of literary biography that we remember at any time to have read. The strong sense which carries him successfully through difficult inquiries; the just appreciation of his work, which subordinates every part to the purpose of the whole; the geniality and right feeling which rule in the treatment of character; and the terse, energetic manner of the narrative; are such as to command sustained attention and thorough admiration, and place this memoir among the really enduring works of our English literature. Besides this general praise, we must specify the happy use made by Mr. Carruthers of the Pope correspondence, extracts from which are so introduced as to throw strong clear lights on the various stages and great events of the life of the poet; and the excellence of that under-current of criticism, which, while never becoming formal or judicial, affords aids to a proper appreciation of his works, and a true judgment of his character.

As we have little space for extract, we select one of the valuable notes which are so numerous in the volume; because of its importance to the closest intimacy of Pope's life, and its settlement, as far as possible, of a question on which much misdirected remark has been bestowed, as to the nature of his connexion with the sisters Blount. It also exhibits the use Mr. Carruthers has made of his original sources of information; in this case affording illustration of the manner in which Pope altered his letters for publication:—

"In his printed correspondence, in a letter to the young ladies at Maple-durham, there occurs the following passage:—

"I was heartily tired, and posted to — Park; there we had an excellent discourse of quackery; Dr. S. was mentioned with honour. Lady — walked a whole hour abroad without dying after it, at least in the time I stayed, though she seemed to be fainting, and had convulsive motions several times of her head. I arrived in the Forest by Tuesday noon, having fled from the face (I wish I could say the horned face) of Moses B., who lived in the midway thither. I passed the rest of the day in those woods where I have so often enjoyed a book and a friend; I made a hymn as I passed through, which ended with a sigh, that I will not tell you the meaning of."

"In the original (dated September 13, 1717 [Maple-d: MSS.]), the passage runs thus:—

"I was heartily tired, and glad to be gone by eight o'clock next morning; hired no — horses; galloped to Staines; kept Miss Griffin from church all the Sunday, and lay at my brother's, near Bagshot, that night. Colonel Butler (who is as well known by the name of Fair Butler as ever Fair Helen was) came to complain of me to my Lady Arran. That gentleman chanced to keep his word in calling at Hampton Court, but I was too quick by an hour or two. I met him here, and there ensued an excellent discourse of quackery: Dr. Shadwell was mentioned with honour. Lady Arran walked a whole hour abroad without dying after it, at least in the time I stayed, though she seemed to be fainting, and had convulsive motions several times of her head. I arrived at Mr. Doncastle's by Tuesday noon, having fled from the face (I wish I could say the horned face) of Mr. Weston, who dined that day at my brother's. I passed the rest of the day in those woods where I have so often enjoyed an author and a book; I made a hymn as I passed through, which ended with a deep sigh that I will not tell you the meaning of."

'All hail! once pleasing, once inspiring shade,
Scene of my youthful loves, and happier hours!
Where the kind Muses met me as I stray'd,
And gently press'd my hand, and said, Be ours.
Take all thou e'er shalt have, a constant Muse:
At court thou may'st be liked, but nothing gain;
Stocks thou may'st buy and sell, but always lose;
And love the brightest eyes, but love in vain.'

"On Thursday I went to Stonor, which I have long had a mind to see since the romantic description you gave me of it. The melancholy which my wood and this place have spread over me, will go near to cast a cloud upon the rest of my letter, if I don't make haste to conclude it here. I know you wish my happiness so much, that I would not have you think I have any other reason to be melancholy; and after all, he must be a

beast that is so, with two such fine women for his friends. 'Tis enough to make any creature easy, even such an one as your humble servant.'

"We wonder Pope had the heart to leave out the fine verses. In some of the letters there are profane allusions, and an affectation on the part of the poet (which Byron also possessed) of wishing to appear desperately wild and wicked—a Don Juan in miniature. He begs Teresa Blount not to pray for him! Yet he writes to Martha, 'Mrs. Teresa has honestly assured me, that but for some whims of that kind she can't entirely conquer, she would go a-raking with me in man's clothes.' All this must be taken as mere braggadocio. Sir Alexander Crope, in his Genealogical History of the Crope family (originally Le Blount), is at great pains to vindicate the purity of Pope's connexion with the sisters. Martha Blount enjoyed, he says, not only the favour of her own family, but was honoured with the friendship and intimacy of persons of rank and respectability till her death: and amongst these he mentions Pope's friends Lyttelton, Lord Cornbury, Judge Fortescue, the Duchess of Queensberry, Lady Cobham, &c. 'Without stronger proof than has yet been brought, can it be believed that a man of honour, and moral character, would so dishonourably have corrupted the daughters of a family with which he was living in such habits of friendship; or that young ladies of such respectable connexions, and so highly educated, would have so completely disgraced themselves, by becoming, as they have been lately called, the *chères amies* (so-called by Bowles) of a poet? Especially when the gallant Lothario, the gay seducer, was a little miserable object, so weak that he could not hold himself upright without stays, so sickly that his whole life was a continued illness, and of such illness and of such frail materials that he could scarcely be kept alive without constant care and attention?' This is to represent Pope as he was in advanced life—not as he was up to his fortieth year. His connexion with the sisters, particularly Martha, was undoubtedly injurious to their reputation, and was probably the cause why both remained unmarried. In this respect, his conduct, like that of Swift, was highly inconsiderate, if not cruel. Mr. Bowles first published a note written by Martha Blount, which, he says, 'is short, but very much to the purpose,' a comment which Mr. Roscoe indignantly disclaims, as containing an insinuation that will be rejected by every candid mind. The note is as follows, correctly copied from the original in the British Museum:—

"Sir,—My sister and I shall be at home all day: if any company comes that you don't like, I'll go up into my room with you. I hope we shall see you.—Yours, M. M. Sunday morning. To Mr. Pope, at Mr. Jervases, Cleveland Court."

"Pope evidently saw nothing in the note requiring concealment, for he has written some of the lines of his Homer on the back of the paper, and it was kept among his other manuscripts."

We think the re-consideration of Pope's life, in which the perusal of Mr. Carruthers' volume has guided us, and both enlarged and cleared our knowledge, disposes us more than ever, to dissent from some parts of Mr. Thackeray's estimation of his character. His great genius and artistic excellences, his filial love and generous friendliness in a few instances, do not redeem, and even were not such as to make us forget, his grave faults,—his habitual insincerity and falsehood, his mean vanity, his wormwood bitterness, his heartless and irreligious theory and mode of life. Yet of wit and humour, poetry and thought, his writings, both prose and verse, are so full, that every one delights to read and wishes to possess the works of Pope. Mr. Carruthers' literary labours are so well sustained by the numerous pictorial adornments of this volume, and it is so extraordinarily cheap, that popularity will infallibly be secured.

Louis XVII.: His Life—His Suffering—His Death: The Captivity of the Royal Family in the Temple. By A. DE BEAUCHESNE. Translated by WILLIAM HAZLITT, Esq. Two Vols. London: Vizetelly & Co.; and Clarke, Beeton, & Co., Fleet-street.

It would indeed seem, at first sight, as M. de Beauchesne says, that the life of the son of Louis XVI., who lived but ten years and was a king only in name, might be written in a few pages. Here, however, are two closely-printed octavo volumes, which enter most minutely into the story of this unhappy child; and they furnish a narrative of such suffering, cruelty, and misery as were never crowded into the life of a child, it is to be hoped, before or since. A book so indescribably painful we never read. It is a single scene in one of the acts of that great drama of Revolution, which, by its more public events and crises of higher import to the world, so fixed the attention of men, that the pathos and terror of this subordinate part have been only momentarily felt, and then, perhaps, forgotten. But when presented alone to the mind, as M. de Beauchesne presents it, it seems the most tragic part of the whole terrible tragedy to which it belongs. It is almost too dreary and shocking to pursue through all its details: it requires an effort, notwithstanding the interest of each page, to continue the perusal of so much that is horrible to the end.

M. de Beauchesne is an extreme royalist, we suppose, and his view of the revolutionary period about which he writes is taken from a point

widely different from Lamartine's; but it is impossible to deny him sympathy, or to refrain from often siding with him, so far do justice and humanity espouse the cause of the royal persons he so vividly depicts to us, and with such eloquence defends. The book is intensely French, both in spirit and manner; and we cannot wonder that it has produced a great sensation in the reading circles of Paris.

The historical, as distinguished from the literary, importance of M. de Beauchesne's work is but slight. It settles the disputed question of the death of the Dauphin, and must satisfy France and the world that all those who have claimed to be the son of Louis XVI., were impostors or themselves deceived. The author thus describes his investigations and their results:—

"This conviction [that the child Louis XVII. really died in the Temple] has with me all the character of an authentic and demonstrated certainty. I have spared no pains, no researches, no study, to arrive at that truth. I have gone back to the sources of all the facts already ascertained; I have put myself in communication with all the persons now living to whom the chances of their position, or the duties of their office, opened the gates of the Temple; I have had much information to gather, many errors to rectify; I was particularly acquainted with Lasné and Gomin, the two last keepers of the Tower, in whose arms Louis XVII. expired. It is not, then, traditions collected by children from the lips of their fathers that I have consulted, but rather the reminiscences of eye-witnesses—reminiscences religiously preserved, despite of years, in their memories and their hearts. For twenty years I have been turning up the ruins of the Temple, seeking there some wreck of unrecorded suffering, some memorials of unrecorded calamities. For twenty years I have been raising stone upon stone of that tower of sacrifice and expiation; whence saints were led to another punishment, and kings to another crown! For twenty years I have shut myself up in that Tower; I have lived there; I have traversed its staircase, its chambers, all its corners; I have re-peopled all these, I have listened to all their sobs, all their sighs; I have read the tortures written on the walls, the pardons left as a farewell; I have heard the echoes that repeated them; and from the top of that Tower, as from the top of a rock, I have seen all the crimes piling up, like waves, and breaking around. I find myself, then, in a position to describe, from personal inquiry, and with certainty, the least circumstance of the events which I relate."

From this extract our readers may gain some idea of the character of the book; while its various contents are justly described as follows:—

"The life of the Dauphin of France is its centre and unity. The narrative begins and ends with that.—Around the life and sufferings of this young and unfortunate prince, are developed, as a first and living girdle, the trials, the fall, the misfortunes, the captivity, and the hapless end of the other members of the royal family.—The general events of the revolution press around this inner zone. . . . The first volume contains the facts represented by these two words, which sum up a long history, *Versailles to the Temple*. . . . Two words again suffice to sum up the second volume, *From the Temple to the Tomb*."

Amongst the dreadful details obtained by M. de Beauchesne from the lips of eye-witnesses, are particulars of the poor boy-king's usage at the hands of the brutal and disgustingly immoral cobbler, Simon, who was appointed his first keeper: and we select a fact which is only representative of every day and every night while Simon ruled his chamber in the Temple.

"Amid the decline of his strength, physical and moral, we see that the son of Louis XVI. had preserved the feeling of gratitude. . . . He had never forgotten his mother's injunctions. Sometimes, too, he remembered them in his dreams, and thus it happened that his jailer surprised him in the middle of the night (14th January, 1794) on his knees, with clasped hands, praying to God in a dream, full of religious fervour. Simon awoke his wife, in order to show her the superstitious somnambulist, whom he was about to chastise with severity, and then took up a pitcher of water and poured it on the child's head, at the risk of occasioning him a mortal illness by this icy bath on a winter's night. Seized with a fit of shivering, the child stretched himself on his bed without uttering a cry; but, thoroughly awakened, either by the first sensation, or by the dampness of his couch, he got up and sought refuge on his pillow, the only plank of safety that remained dry. There he sat down, trembling with cold. Simon got up and half-dressed himself, although his wife begged him to be still; and the child, benumbed with suffering, awaited the issue of a scene so threatening to himself. Simon caught hold of his arm, and shaking him violently: 'I'll teach you,' he cried, 'to say your paternosters, and to get up in the night like a monk of La Trappe!' And as the child did not understand what he meant, the jailer, whose blood always took fire at the idea of an obstacle, or suspicion of resistance, flew into a violent passion. He armed himself with his great hob-nailed shoe, and, in the paroxysm of his frenzy, rushed upon his victim, and struck him on the face, when the child stopped his arm, by holding up both his hands, saying: 'What have I done to you, that you should want to kill me?' 'To kill you, wolf-cub! as if I wanted to kill you! as if I ever did want to do so! Oh! the viper! it does not know, then, that if I were once to catch hold of its neck, it would never scream again!' And with his muscular arm he threw back the panting victim on his bed, which was running with water, and on which he drew up his limbs without uttering another word, trembling with cold and terror. Satisfied with his triumph, the jailer went to his bed again."

How this child of eight years old was made drunk, and then compelled to blaspheme, and to

sing indecent songs after his "tutor" Simon, and to do menial offices for his jailer's wife, and, worst of all, to prefer accusations against his mother's virtue, and to sign charges so horrible that a child could not possibly have comprehended, still less imagined them; and how he was neglected, till he became filthy, diseased, covered with sores, infested with lice, and impotent in mind; we will not undertake to try to tell our readers. We shall only add a few facts respecting his death:—

"They have been related to me by those [Gomin and Lasné, his last keepers] who received his last breath; and I will faithfully inscribe them in this royal 'Book of Martyrs.'—Gomin seeing the child calm, motionless, and mute, said to him, 'I hope you are not in pain just now.' 'Oh, yes! I am still in pain, but not nearly so much—the music is so beautiful!' Now, there was no music to be heard, in the tower or anywhere near; no sound from without could reach the room where the young martyr lay expiring. Gomin, astonished, said to him, 'From what direction do you hear this music?' 'From above.' 'Is it long that you have heard it?' 'Since you knelt down. Do you not hear it? Listen! listen!' And the child, with a nervous motion, raised his faltering hand, as he opened his large eyes, illuminated by ecstatic delight. His poor keeper, unwilling to destroy this last sweet illusion, appeared to listen also, with the pious desire of hearing what could not possibly be heard. After a few minutes of attention, the child again started, his eyes sparkled, and he cried out, in intense rapture, 'From amongst all the voices, I have distinguished that of my mother!' . . . Lasné came up stairs again to relieve Gomin, and the latter went out of the room, his heart very heavy. Lasné sat down near the bed, and the Prince looked at him long, with a fixed and dreamy eye. On his making a slight movement, Lasné asked him how he felt, and what he would like. 'Do you think my sister could have heard the music?' said the child. 'How much good it would have done her!' Lasné could not answer. The anguished glance of the dying boy turned eagerly and piercingly towards the window. An exclamation of joy escaped his lips—then he said, looking at his keeper, 'I have something to tell you!' Lasné came close to him, and took his hand; the prisoner's little head leaned on the keeper's breast, who listened, but in vain!—all was said! God had spared the young martyr his last mortal convulsion of anguish. God had kept to himself the knowledge of his last thought."

This book is sure of a public. Mr. Hazlitt's translation has perfect freedom and fitness of expression. The volumes are also edited with remarkable care; and are accompanied by portraits, and numerous facsimiles of royal letters, of public documents, and of the certificates on which M. de Beauchesne rests his statements of some of the most important facts.

The Goldfinder of Australia; How he went, how he fared, and how he made his fortune. Edited by JOHN SHERER. Illustrated with Forty-eight Engravings. London: Clarke, Beeton, and Co., Fleet-street.

There is something in this volume corresponding to every part of its comprehensive title, and indeed, more than that. It contains no little information about the physical features of Australia, its climate, its zoology and botany, and especially, the geology of the gold fields. Colonial life and manners, in town and country, are described; and the duties of a colonial farm, and of a shepherd's life, are fully detailed. But the great topic is "the diggings,"—the road to them, the scene there, the method of working, the toils, sufferings, dangers, and privations of the diggers, all are brought out in a minute and strongly-coloured picture. The form chosen by the author is that of "a series of adventures actually passed through," which is made to embody the details of the enterprises of a number of persons, who have privately or publicly communicated their experiences; and it also absorbs, in a more attractive shape, the practical contents of Government reports and other authorities. The literary claims of the book are not meant to be high. It is amusing, and may be very useful. But there is a good deal of painful and even repulsive matter in it, as might be expected; and we confess we should feel ourselves anything but encouraged by its statements to try "the diggings," even if we had previously determined to set out. To other occupations than gold-finding it most decidedly points, although the gold-fields form its chief picture. A great many people won't read solid books of facts, in order to form their judgment about emigrating, and to gain the knowledge necessary to them, instead of starting on unknown duties and difficulties:—to such this lighter book may be attractive and serviceable. Its engravings, called "magnificent" on the title-page, are numerous and very good, especially those of scenery and animals, and are said by the editor to be taken from sketches made on the spot:—but some of them must be "fancy sketches," and many are intended to amuse, rather than really to illustrate the statements of the writer.

The Finger of God. By Rev. J. CUMMING, D.D., &c. London: A. Hall and Co., Paternoster-row.

In this little volume the author offers a series of thoughts on the presence and agency of God in the world, in human history, and especially in the spread of Christianity; answering, also, sceptical objections, and exhibiting the Divine operations as a process ever "out of evil still edifying good." These truths are stated with simplicity and beauty, and often with remarkable completeness and vividness. Popular religious literature

is generally far beneath the level of this book, both in the cast of thought and the variety of information: and few writers have so many popular qualities of style as Dr. Cumming, when he uses his best powers and does his best with them. When prophecy and popery are his topics, Dr. Cumming appeals less surely and impressively to thoughtful and well-instructed minds, than when, as here, and in his "Is Christianity from God?" and the volumes of "Voices," he takes themes that come close up to the common life and experience of Christian men.—We cannot, however, refrain from asking—Is it wise or useful to put in print everything that Dr. Cumming preaches or writes? He would be much more original and powerful if he performed less, and fully thought out the themes he publishes on:—as it is, his books are, to a great extent, mere echoes.

"Priestly Despotism Rampant" in the Wesleyan Conference. A Letter to Lord John Russell. By WILLIAM MARTIN. London: W. B. King, 8, Whitefriars-street.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, in his *Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe*, expressed an opinion that "were the Methodists invested with the absolute power Rome once possessed, . . . the Conference would equal Rome itself in the spirit of persecution." A Mr. Woolmer addressed his Lordship, in March last, on this opinion, and succeeded in drawing from him a reply to the effect, that "his sentiments have been modified, and he does not now entertain that opinion." Wonderful! Lord John can scarcely be ignorant of the proceedings in the Methodist body these few years past; and we are certain that the more intimately he knows them he will see reason to retain his first opinion. Never were his words a thousandth part so true as now. Mr. Martin has made this appear quite conclusively, in a succinct, forcible, and temperate statement of the recent notorious facts; and we join with him, with full-hearted conviction, in saying, "that principles so odious, and power so tyrannical, must be fatal to morality and intelligence, to progress and freedom;"—and that they are "an enormous outrage perpetrated upon religion, humanity, and God." Mr. Martin's pamphlet is in a fourth edition, and has deserved it.

The Wisdom and Genius of Shakespeare. By the Rev. THOMAS PRICE. Second Edition, enlarged. London: Adam Scott, Charterhouse-square.

THE compiler of this volume of selections from Shakespeare, quotes Coleridge's saying:—"I greatly dislike beauties and selections in general; but as proof positive of his unrivalled excellence, I should like to try Shakespeare by this criterion. Make out your amplest catalogue of all the human faculties, as reason or the moral law, the will, the feeling of the coincidence of the two, called the conscience, the understanding or prudence, wit, fancy, imagination, judgment,—and then of the objects on which these are to be employed, as the beauties, the terrors, and the seeming caprices of nature the realities, and the capabilities, that is, the actual and the ideal, of the human mind, conceived as an individual or as a social being, as in innocence or in guilt, in a play-paradise, or in a war-field of temptation; and then compare with Shakespeare under each of these heads, all or any of the writers in prose and verse that have ever lived. Who that is competent to judge doubts the results?" The remark is worth repeating often, as an instance of the wholeness of thought and perfectness of expression, in which Coleridge surpassed all writers of his time. Its truth is borne out by the volume before us.

Mr. Price has arranged his extracts under the general divisions of—Moral Philosophy, Delineations of Character, Paintings of Nature and the Passions, Aphorisms, and Miscellaneous Subjects; and has brought together those passages in each which are allied in theme or sentiment. A full Index is also given, so that reference to particular extracts, or to subjects in general, may easily be made.

We dislike such books usually for other reasons than Coleridge intimates. They contribute to a second-hand and superficial knowledge of an author, which the indolent are too glad to gain, and the vain too ready to display. But there are thousands of Shakespearians devoted who cannot afford a Concordance to their favourite author, to whom such a book will be valuable, for finding innumerable passages that are not easily turned up when wanted. And there are hundreds more, who can make such a compilation a handbook to artistic and even philosophical studies of the poet. We therefore incline to welcome it; and may at least confidently assure our readers that it is the very best book of the kind existing, and quite puts Dodd's *Beauties* out of the field. In this second edition, the arrangement has been improved; and there are many useful notes, both original and selected.

Lectures on Scripture Characters. With Introductory Observations. By the late DUNCAN MEARN, D.D., Professor of Divinity in the University of Aberdeen. Two Volumes. Edinburgh and London: W. Blackwood and Sons.

THE lectures contained in these volumes were delivered by Professor Mearns to the students of King's College, Aberdeen, at the Lecture on Practical Religion, founded and endowed by the late John Gordon, Esq., of Murtle. The object of the founder was to supply a deficiency in the provision for the instruction of youth at the University; and his hope, that such lectures, "properly con-

ducted and pressed home," might be the means of "laying the foundation of an early piety."

The special object to be kept in view restrained the author from what he calls "profound and artificial" discourses. His selection of characters, and his delineation of them, alike are directed by the purpose of exemplifying the leading qualities of practical religion. And as the audience consisted chiefly of youths from fourteen to seventeen, their stage of life and experience, and their habits of thought and practice, seem to have been prominently before the mind of the lecturer. There is much to be admired in the serious earnestness, devotional spirit, and practical wisdom, evinced by these discourses; and we can easily conceive that the character and position of the preacher made their delivery impressive and their effect powerful. But we confess, that while a vast body of truthful and valuable matter is contained in these volumes, and the style is that of a cultivated and scholarly man, yet, the impression left by perusal is very insignificant and unimportant. There is no originality of thought or illustration, no deep perception of the varieties and individualities of character; no gleams of imagination, or felicitous strokes of description; no brilliant, impassioned, or anywise powerful passages. A level of good sense, good feeling, and good prose, is preserved throughout: and there is not a bold headland of thought, or a rugged rock of fact, or a gentle stream of sentiment, or an umbrageous tree of experience, that remains in the memory, fresh and beautiful, when all the journey is ended. Yet it was a fertile country we passed through, and we plucked corn and fruit by the way.

Facts and Fancies.

Garotte robberies appear still to abound in Glasgow and many towns in the north of England.

Why are people who stutter unsafe to rely on? Because they're always *breaking their word*.

At an inn in Sweden there was the following inscription in English on the wall:—"You will find at Trollhätte excellent bread, meat, and wine, provided you bring them with you."

A few drops of creosote on brown paper put in the holes of rats, it is said, will drive them away.

There is a benevolent gentleman in Boston who gives twenty-five cents for religious purposes, every time he swears.

The schooner-yacht "Wyvern," the property of the Duke of Marlborough, sailed from Portsmouth on Tuesday evening for Australia, having Lord George Churchill, son of the Duke, on board, who goes out to the gold regions on a trip of pleasure.

A gentleman praising the generosity of his friend, observed,—"He spends his money like water." "Then of course he liquidates his debts," rejoined a wag.

The preliminary works for the new Westminster Bridge, designed to correspond in character and proportions with the New Palace, have been commenced in the bed of the river.

A lady, answering to the name of Miss Ford, has been appointed telegraph operator at the village of Newmarket, United States.

Some water-pipes have been dug up in Leicester, and there is a controversy among the antiquarians whether they were laid down by the Romans, or by one Alderman Wilkins!

In the New York Crystal Palace some democratic wag has placed the bust of Father Gavazzi "cheek by jowl" with the Pontiff. The former's strong features form a foil to the decent imbecility of his Holiness.

It has lately been discovered that a strong decoction made of the bark of the roots of the white ash, when drunk as a medicine, will cure the bite of a mad dog.—*Dublin paper.*

During a recent performance of Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet," the fair Juliet's question in the soliloquy, before taking the sleeping draught, "What if this mixture do not work at all?" was answered by an urchin in the pit, "Then take a dose of pills!"

A baker at Angouleme, in recently demolishing an old oven, found nearly 200 live snakes. He also found nearly 400 eggs about the size of pigeon's eggs, enclosing serpents almost ready to break the shell.

There is in Mexico, says the *Pacific*, a Californian paper, a tree called the *Chijol*, a very fine wood, which becomes petrified after being cut in a very few years, whether left in the open air or buried. The wood in a green state is easily worked. It is used in building wharves, forts, &c.

A church is about to be built at Liverpool on a somewhat novel plan,—novel, that is to say to Protestants. The accommodation will be, not for sitting, but for kneeling. There will be no galleries, no pews. "The poor are to have equal rights with the rich." "The requisite expenses are to be defrayed by the weekly offertory."

An old farmer, intent on making his will, was asked by the lawyer the name of his wife, when he gravely replied, "Well, indeed, I really don't recollect what it is; we've been married for upwards of forty years, and I've always called her my old woman." The lawyer left a blank, to be filled up when the old woman's name was ascertained.

A gentleman in Iowa proposes to keep the cities "free from thunder-storms," for so much a year. "What a gentleman in Iowa proposes to do for us," says the *Lowell Courier*, "has already been done by the vine-growers of the south of France. By means of a well-arranged system of lightning-rods, a whole district has been rendered inaccessible to those destructive hail-storms which so frequently follow in the train of thunder-storms."

Another go-a-head American, a Mr. Wise, proposes to take advantage of an air-current from west to east, and establish a line of balloons between the United States and Europe. The difficulties of the project are met with a boldness which nothing turns back. Indeed,

one little difficulty is, that the balloon-train cannot turn back. The serial locomotives cannot, of course, return by the same route—but Mr. Wise thinks nothing of an obstacle like this—they can go forward, and return to their starting-point by running clean round the world! The arrangements are so far advanced, that Mr. Wise has even settled the fare. "He undertakes," says the *Builder*, "to circumnavigate the globe for 3,000 dollars each trip." The *Athenaeum* wonders that some enterprising American has not effected the passage of the Atlantic by relays of sea-serpents.

Dr. Van Oven, in his work "On the decline of life in health and disease" comes to the conclusion that a hundred years and upwards, even considerably upwards, is the term which man ought, by care and prudence, to attain. In advocating a "solid, nutritious, and full meal at an early period of the day," he says:—"Queen Elizabeth and her ladies breakfasted on meat, bread, and strong ale. Our modern ladies take tea and coffee, and thin slices of toast or bread. The Esquimaux or Cosacks drink train-oil and ardent spirits. The inhabitants of France and Germany eat much more largely than we do of vegetable diet, and drink at all times of the day their acid wines. In Devonshire and Herefordshire an acid cyder is the common beverage, and in the Highlands of Scotland oatmeal porridge is in a great measure the food and whisky the drink of the inhabitants. The Irish peasant lives chiefly on potatoes, and the Hindoo on rice. Yet all this variety and much more is digested, yields nutriment, and promotes growth; affording undeniable evidence that man is really omnivorous, that he can be supported by great varieties of food."

Mrs. Colin Mackenzie, in her "Life in the Mission, the Camp, and the Zenana," accuses the "Indian ladies" of want of politeness. "When Lady Dalhousie arrived, Lord Hardinge gave a ball in her honour, in order to introduce her to the ladies in Calcutta. Instead of the company rising to receive her, as common politeness dictated, every one kept their seats; not one came forward to receive or welcome her; and consequently she very naturally declined having them presented to her. Again, at a ball here, a sofa had been retained for her. She arrived late; every seat was occupied. Colonel Grant led her up to the sofa, which was occupied by three 'Simla women,' who never moved: after looking them full in the face, he said, with a loud voice, 'I think, Lady Dalhousie, we must look for a seat elsewhere.' Again they paraded the whole length of the room, not a lady having the politeness to rise; until at last she found a seat by Mrs. Mountain. No wonder if she is not very cordial with such barbarous people."

An English gentleman who lately ascended Mount Etna, describing the scene when standing "upon the crater's burning lips," says: "We stood on the edge of a precipitous chasm, sharp and rugged as if the mountain had just been rent asunder. The internal surface, as far as the eye could penetrate, consisted of a coating of sulphureous earth, which seemed to be continually burning without being consumed; whilst through innumerable fissures jets of flame darted up, and played over the glowing mass, dazzling the eye by the intense brightness and variety of their colouring. Clouds of dense white vapour arose, from time to time, from the innermost depths, with a hissing, roaring sound like a mighty cataract. The occasional intermission of the rising clouds which steamed forth from the great gulf, afforded a partial glance of the lurid fire raging in the internal abyss."

The *Annuaire de la Legion d'Honneur* for the present year, which has just been published, gives the following as the number of persons belonging to the order on the first of January last:—The Emperor and princes of the Imperial family, 8; grand crosses, 57; grand officers, 214; commanders, 997; officers, 4,638; and knights, 46,805; making a total of 52,709.—*Galignani*.

The remains of the hippopotamus have been discovered in a brickfield at Wortley, near Leeds. The bones belonged to three individuals; two adults of different size, and a third younger animal, judging by the smooth and pointed canines and the separate epiphyses of the bones. One of the skeletons was entire when first discovered, resting on its side with the bones in their natural position. The same clay contains remains of the red deer, horse, pig, and goat. A few remains of the elephant were found lower down in the same valley, but they were broken and waterworn.

According to M. Cabanis, a French physiologist, the muscles of the legs and arms lose their power before those which support the head; and these last sooner than the muscles which sustain the back; and he illustrates this by the cases of persons who sleep on horseback, or while they are standing or walking. He conceives that the sense of sight sleeps first, then the sense of taste, next the sense of smell, next that of hearing, and lastly that of touch. He maintains, also, that the viscera fall asleep, one after another, and sleep with different degrees of soundness.

Herapath's Railway Journal reports the following:—"We understand the present learned Solicitor-General, having observed the infamous abuse of power by some directors, and the impossibility of the honest shareholders coping with boards, will introduce a bill next session very much to enlarge the powers of shareholders."

The *Banker's Circular* usefully examines the various published estimates of a deficiency in grain. Some have said that an importation of eighteen million quarters of grain will be required; but in the year 1847 less than five million quarters of wheat and flour sufficed to meet the wide deficiency of that year.

The late Mr. Richard Long, of Penzance, bequeathed a legacy of £1,000 to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and a like amount to the London Missionary Society.

Albert Smith has left London for the Continent, intending to return shortly with additions to his *Mont Blanc*. His last ascent was his 529th. It seems that upwards of 190,000 persons have paid to see his imaginary ascent. Out of the coins received, the only "mistakes," he says, were two leaden shillings and four franc pieces, which latter, though in themselves good enough, were not good enough to pass for good shillings.—*Cambridge Independent Press*.

A Dominican Priory was opened last week at Woodchester, with great pomp and ceremonial.

BIRTHS.

September 25, at 11, Pembury-road, Lower Clapton, the wife of the Rev. W. KIRBY, of a son.

September 25, at Wrentham, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. JOHN BROWN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

September 14, at Paddington Chapel, by the Rev. James Stratton, ALLEN DAVIS, Esq., of Park-road, Twickenham, to ANN GUTHRIE, niece of T. PARKINSON, Esq., Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood.

September 15, at the Baptist Chapel, Rawden, by the Rev. Dr. Acworth, the Rev. R. HOLMES, Baptist minister, to Miss MARY HAIGH, both of that place.

September 19, at the Independent Chapel, Sidbury, by the Rev. C. Howell, HENRY JAMES POTTER, to ANN TUCKER, both of Sidmouth.

September 20, at Union Chapel, Sherborne, by the Rev. Spencer Pearrell, of Bristol. M. DEVENISH, Esq., of Dorchester, to MARY, eldest daughter of the late JOHN GRAY, Esq., of Sherborne.

September 20, at the Independent Chapel, Lane, Holmthorpe, by the Rev. J. Macfarlane, JOSEPH WOODHEAD, Esq., proprietor of the *Huddersfield and Holmthorpe Examiner*, to Miss WOODHEAD, of Newhouse, near Denby.

September 22, in Bethel Independent Chapel, Sunderland, by the Rev. Edward Bewlay, Mr. STEPHEN JOHNSTON, of Middleborough, to Miss MARY ANN BETTEL.

September 23, at the Independent Chapel, Andover, by the Rev. F. W. Heathcote, JOHN JAMES SPARKLING, Esq., to ELIZABETH, second daughter of J. HODGES, Esq., of the Hampshire Banking Company, Andover.

DEATHS.

September 7, at the residence of Mrs. Chandler, Sherborne, Dorset, MARY DURANT, aged 64, relict of the late Rev. T. DURANT, of Poole.

September 12, at No. 3, Winterset-place, Brixton, JOHN ARCH, late bookseller, Cornhill, in the 67th year of his age.

September 13, at Upper Clapton, WILLIAM HENDERBOURNE, the beloved son of the Rev. T. C. HIVE.

September 22, at Blandford, Dorset, the Rev. R. KEYNES, aged 75 years, having been pastor of the church in that town more than 51 years.

September 22, EDWARD THOMAS, youngest son of Mr. G. L. WORTH, of 1, Lower-villa, Canonbury Park, and Upper-street, Islington, aged 13 months.

September 22, the Rev. FRANCIS WHEELER, 35 years pastor of the Baptist Church, Moulton, Northamptonshire, in the 66th year of his age.

September 22, at Palaeys, of gastric fever, the Rev. ANDREW STIMMONS, D.D., minister of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and Professor of Divinity in the Theological Hall. He had laboured as a minister of the gospel 44 years.

September 23, at Trowbridge, MARIA, the beloved wife of the Rev. T. GRIFFIN.

September 26, at Rugeley, Staffordshire, in his 72nd year, Mr. SAMUEL SALISBURY, sen., for many years a deacon of the Independent Church, and a liberal supporter of the Congregational interest in that town.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The panic in the Money Market during the past week has been unequalled since the railway mania of 1848. On Wednesday the Government Securities declined $\frac{1}{2}$. On Thursday there was a further fall of $\frac{1}{2}$, on the receipt of unfavourable news from the East. The fall continued on Friday. On Saturday there was a complete panic on the Stock Exchange, on the receipt of the news of some vessels of the English and French fleet being ordered to Constantinople. Consols opened at 94 and closed at 92. On Monday the market recovered nearly 1 per cent., but the rise on the Corn Exchange and a succession of sales, including one of moderate amount for the savings-banks, caused again a general appearance of panic, and prices declined to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ for money, and 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the 13th of October.

Yesterday there was at first a favourable reaction; but a continuous pressure of sales, both for money and account, then again set in, and a decline ensued with scarcely any pause, until Consols for money, which had opened at 92, had been sold at 90 $\frac{1}{2}$. There was afterwards a very slight improvement. The rate for money in the Stock Exchange to-day on Government securities was three per cent. Out of doors and at the Bank there was a full, but not an excessive, demand.

The fall in Consols within the last four months has been equal to nearly 10 per cent., the quotation in May having been within a fraction of 101. During the entire year of 1847, from the commencement to the end of the commercial crisis, their extreme range was 15 per cent.—namely from 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 78 $\frac{1}{2}$. On the breaking out of the French Revolution in 1848, and through all the threatening changes that followed, the range of fluctuation did not exceed 8 per cent.—that is to say, from 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 80 $\frac{1}{2}$; and on the coup d'état of Louis Napoleon, in December, 1851, it was only 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or from 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 96 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The bullion returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £338,954 compared with last week. The imports of the precious metals have been to the extent of £208,000, whereas the exports have been very heavy, about £700,000, or half a million sterling in excess of the arrivals.

Foreign Stocks have participated in the general decline, to the extent of 1 to 2 per cent.

Railway Shares have also greatly declined. To-day there is no indication of improvement. Caledonians are maintained at 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ 47 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Counties are firm at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Lancashire have fallen to 62; Great Northern are down to 69 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Westerns firm at 79 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ 79 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and North Western 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Brighton are dull, and as low as 99 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and South Western are firm at yesterday's price, 75; Midlands fell from 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ 58 $\frac{1}{2}$. South Easterns are also declining; after a slight rally they fell to 56 $\frac{1}{2}$. York, Newcastle, and Berwick are firm at 58 57 $\frac{1}{2}$. York and North Midlands at 44 43 $\frac{1}{2}$. French Shares have maintained their figure, with a slight advance in some cases.

Mining and Gold Shares are but little affected. Banks, &c., are slightly improved. Australian Agriculturals firm at 30 $\frac{1}{2}$. Crystal Palace 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, and South Australian Land from 30 to 32.

It is understood that the revenue returns for the quarter ending the 10th of October next will show a comparative increase much beyond anything recently attained.

It appears that the shipments of gold from California during the first half of the present year have amounted to £5,800,000, against £3,870,000 in the corresponding period of 1852, and £2,570,000 in 1851.

The accounts of the state of trade in the manufacturing towns during the past week show that the last

movements of the Bank, combined with the political alarm in London, have had a decided effect not only in checking the disposition to speculative shipments, but also in producing a determination on the part of employers generally to resist those demands for higher wages which have of late become more inconsiderate with each concession. At Manchester there has been a general decline in prices, while the working classes are insisting upon an indiscriminate advance of 10 per cent.; the consequence being that all the principal manufacturers at Preston have notified an intention to close their mills on the 15th of next month, in which measure they are expected to be supported by other firms throughout the district. At Birmingham, the tin-workers require an advance of from 20 to 25 per cent., and the journey-men carpenters have insisted upon an extra sixpence per day. In the woollen districts, for the first time for many months, a tendency to reaction is reported. The markets are said to be extremely dull, and additional misgivings appear to have been caused by the tenor of the private advices received from Australia.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week, notwithstanding the anxiety felt with regard to the probable results of recent consignments, have been unprecedentedly numerous. They have comprised altogether twenty-three vessels, with an aggregate burden of 1,940 tons; and two to Launceston, with an aggregate burden of 790 tons. Their total capacity was consequently 12,538 tons. The shipments of manufactures and ordinary merchandise continue large, but the rates of freight show a decline.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	91
Cons. for Act.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	shut	shut	shut	—	—	—
New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct.	—	—	—	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Annuities ..	shut	shut	shut	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
India Stock ..	201	—	—	245	240	245
Bank Stock ..	shut	shut	shut	—	—	224
Exchq. Bills ..	5 ds	5 ds	10 ds	8 ds	12 ds	8 ds
India Bonds ..	3 pm.	5 ds	5 ds	7 ds	5 ds	5 ds
Long Annuity ..	shut	shut	shut	shut	—	—

The Gazette.

Friday, September 23, 1853.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 37, for the week ending on Saturday, the 17th day of Sept., 1853.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	22,399,075	Government Debt ..	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,944,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion ..	15,399,075
		Silver Bullion	—
	£20,399,075		£20,399,075

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	14,553,000	Government Securities ..	—
Reserve	3,658,265	— (including Demand Weight Annuity)	12,827,893
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Div. Accounts) ..	6,007,433	Other Securities	16,740,682
Other Deposits	11,553,973	Notes	6,977,155
Seven-day and other Bills	1,435,982	Gold and Silver Coin ..	463,233
	£36,709,653		£36,709,653

Dated the 22nd day of September, 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an Act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Bethlehem, Swansea, Glamorganshire.

BANKRUPTS.

RYLAND, NESTOR, Gowar's-walk, Whitechapel, wheelwright, September 29, October 27: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street.

SALMON, CHARLES MOSE, Birmingham, general dealer, October 3, and 24: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Birmingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

DALLAS, J., and Son, Wick, saddlers, October 3.

M'INTOSH, W., Glasgow, wine merchant, October 6.

Tuesday, September 27.

SEQUESTRATIONS ANNULLED.

CANNING, HENRY, Market Lavington, Wiltshire, plumber.

KELLY, JAMES, Baker's-row, Waltham, tailor.

BANKRUPTS.

CARTER, THOMAS MORGAN, Bristol, builder, October 11, November 8: solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Girling, Bristol.

DEACON, JAMES, Oxford, builder, October 3, November 12: solicitors, Messrs. Sheard and Baker, Old Jewry.

HOPKINSON, JOSEPH, Barborough, Derbyshire, brickmaker, October 15, November 5: solicitors, Messrs. Wake, Sheffield.

SHEPARD, THOMAS, Stoke-upon-Trent, grocer, October 8 and 29: solicitor, Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

WESTBROOK, RICHARD, Laurie-terrace, New-cross, Deptford, hay dealer, October 3, November 12: solicitors, Messrs. Tyrrell, Paine, and Layton, Guildhall-yard.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

BURNS, A., Falkirk, Jeweller, Oct. 10.

Markets.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, September 26.—The arrivals of the new growth of Hops continue to be small, and are purchased almost immediately for actual consumption. The prices realized are from £7 15s. to £8 8s. for Sussex, and £8 5s. to £8 15s. for Weald of Kent, being a slight improvement from the beginning of the week. The duty is called from £150,000 to £155,000, with few in favour.

BREAD.—Prices of Wheat and Bread in the Metropolis are from 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 10d.; and Household do., 8d. to 9d. per 4lbs. loaf.

MARK-LANE, Monday, September 26.

We have had fair samples of English and Foreign Wheat during the past week, and upwards of 30,000 barrels of American Flour. The quality of much of the new English Wheat being very indifferent, and having a considerable country demand to-day, prices of all descriptions were 4s. to 4s. per quarter higher than on Monday last, and at this advance a good deal was sold. The millers raised the top price of Flour to 70s., and barrel Flour sold readily at 2s. per barrel more than on Monday last. Barley 1s. to 2s. dearer. Beans and Peas held at higher prices, and fine English boilers realized upwards of 60s. The supply of Oats was very moderate, and needy buyers were compelled to pay 1s. to 2s. per quarter more than on this day week. Linseed Cake firm. The current prices are under:—

sing indecent songs after his "tutor" Simon, and to do menial offices for his jailer's wife, and, worst of all, to prefer accusations against his mother's virtue, and to sign charges so horrible that a child could not possibly have comprehended, still less imagined them; and how he was neglected, till he became filthy, diseased, covered with sores, infested with lice, and impotent in mind; we will not undertake to try to tell our readers. We shall only add a few facts respecting his death:—

"They have been related to me by those [Gomin and Lasné, his last keepers] who received his last breath; and I will faithfully inscribe them in this royal 'Book of Martyrs.'—Gomin seeing the child calm, motionless, and mute, said to him, 'I hope you are not in pain just now.' 'Oh, yes! I am still in pain, but not nearly so much—the music is so beautiful!' Now, there was no music to be heard, in the tower or anywhere near; no sound from without could reach the room where the young martyr lay expiring. Gomin, astonished, said to him, 'From what direction do you hear this music?' 'From above.' 'Is it long that you have heard it?' 'Since you knelt down. Do you not hear it? Listen! listen!' And the child, with a nervous motion, raised his faultering hand, as he opened his large eyes, illuminated by ecstatic delight. His poor keeper, unwilling to destroy this last sweet illusion, appeared to listen also, with the pious desire of hearing what could not possibly be heard. After a few minutes of attention, the child again started, his eyes sparkled, and he cried out, in intense rapture, 'From amongst all the voices, I have distinguished that of my mother!' . . . Lasné came up stairs again to relieve Gomin, and the latter went out of the room, his heart very heavy. Lasné sat down near the bed, and the Prince looked at him long, with a fixed and dreamy eye. On his making a slight movement, Lasné asked him how he felt, and what he would like. 'Do you think my sister could have heard the music?' said the child. 'How much good it would have done her!' Lasné could not answer. The anguished glance of the dying boy turned eagerly and piercingly towards the window. An exclamation of joy escaped his lips—then he said, looking at his keeper, 'I have something to tell you!' Lasné came close to him, and took his hand; the prisoner's little head leaned on the keeper's breast, who listened, but in vain!—all was said! God had spared the young martyr his last mortal convulsion of anguish. God had kept to himself the knowledge of his last thought."

This book is sure of a public. Mr. Hazlitt's translation has perfect freedom and fitness of expression. The volumes are also edited with remarkable care; and are accompanied by portraits, and numerous facsimiles of royal letters, of public documents, and of the certificates on which M. de Beauchesne rests his statements of some of the most important facts.

The Goldfinder of Australia; How he went, how he fared, and how he made his fortune. Edited by JOHN SHERRER. Illustrated with Forty-eight Engravings. London: Clarke, Beeton, and Co., Fleet-street.

There is something in this volume corresponding to every part of its comprehensive title, and indeed, more than that. It contains no little information about the physical features of Australia, its climate, its zoology and botany, and especially, the geology of the gold fields. Colonial life and manners, in town and country, are described; and the duties of a colonial farm, and of a shepherd's life, are fully detailed. But the great topic is "the diggings,"—the road to them, the scene there, the method of working, the toils, sufferings, dangers, and privations of the diggers, all are brought out in a minute and strongly-coloured picture. The form chosen by the author is that of "a series of adventures actually passed through," which is made to embody the details of the enterprises of a number of persons, who have privately or publicly communicated their experiences; and it also absorbs, in a more attractive shape, the practical contents of Government reports and other authorities. The literary claims of the book are not meant to be high. It is amusing, and may be very useful. But there is a good deal of painful and even repulsive matter in it, as might be expected; and we confess we should feel ourselves anything but encouraged by its statements to try "the diggings," even if we had previously determined to set out. To other occupations than gold-finding it most decidedly points, although the gold-fields form its chief picture. A great many people won't read solid books of facts, in order to form their judgment about emigrating, and to gain the knowledge necessary to them, instead of starting on unknown duties and difficulties:—to such this lighter book may be attractive and serviceable. Its engravings, called "magnificent" on the title-page, are numerous and very good, especially those of scenery and animals, and are said by the editor to be taken from sketches made on the spot:—but some of them must be "fancy sketches," and many are intended to amuse, rather than really to illustrate the statements of the writer.

The Finger of God. By Rev. J. CUMMING, D.D., &c. London: A. Hall and Co., Paternoster-row.

In this little volume the author offers a series of thoughts on the presence and agency of God in the world, in human history, and especially in the spread of Christianity; answering, also, sceptical objections, and exhibiting the Divine operations as a process ever "out of evil still educing good." These truths are stated with simplicity and beauty, and often with remarkable completeness and vividness. Popular religious literature

is generally far beneath the level of this book, both in the cast of thought and the variety of information: and few writers have so many popular qualities of style as Dr. Cumming, when he uses his best powers and does his best with them. When prophecy and popery are his topics, Dr. Cumming appeals less surely and impressively to thoughtful and well-instructed minds, than when, as here, and in his "Is Christianity from God?" and the volumes of "Voices," he takes themes that come close up to the common life and experience of Christian men.—We cannot, however, refrain from asking—Is it wise or useful to put in print *everything* that Dr. Cumming preaches or writes? He would be much more original and powerful if he performed less, and fully thought out the themes he publishes on:—as it is, his books are, to a great extent, mere echoes.

"Priestly Despotism Rampant" in the Wesleyan Conference. A Letter to Lord John Russell. By WILLIAM MARTIN. London: W. B. King, 3, Whitefriars-street.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, in his *Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe*, expressed an opinion that "were the Methodists invested with the absolute power Rome once possessed, . . . the Conference would equal Rome itself in the spirit of persecution." A Mr. Woolmer addressed his Lordship, in March last, on this opinion, and succeeded in drawing from him a reply to the effect, that "his sentiments have been modified, and he does not now entertain that opinion." Wonderful! Lord John can scarcely be ignorant of the proceedings in the Methodist body these few years past; and we are certain that the more intimately he knows them he will see reason to retain his first opinion. Never were his words a thousandth part so true as now. Mr. Martin has made this appear quite conclusively, in a succinct, forcible, and temperate statement of the recent notorious facts; and we join with him, with full-hearted conviction, in saying, "that principles so odious, and power so tyrannical, must be fatal to morality and intelligence, to progress and freedom;—and that they are "an enormous outrage perpetrated upon religion, humanity, and God." Mr. Martin's pamphlet is in a fourth edition, and has deserved it.

The Wisdom and Genius of Shakespeare. By the Rev. THOMAS PRICE. Second Edition, enlarged. London: Adam Scott, Charterhouse-square.

THE compiler of this volume of selections from Shakespeare, quotes Coleridge's saying:—"I greatly dislike beauties and selections in general; but as proof positive of his unrivalled excellence, I should like to try Shakespeare by this criterion. Make out your amplest catalogue of all the human faculties, as reason or the moral law, the will, the feeling of the coincidence of the two, called the conscience, the understanding or prudence, wit, fancy, imagination, judgment,—and then of the objects on which these are to be employed, as the beauties, the terrors, and the seeming caprices of nature the realities, and the capabilities, that is, the actual and the ideal, of the human mind, conceived as an individual or as a social being, as in innocence or in guilt, in a play-paradise, or in a war-field of temptation; and then compare with Shakespeare under each of these heads, all or any of the writers in prose and verse that have ever lived. Who that is competent to judge doubts the results?" The remark is worth repeating often, as an instance of the wholeness of thought and perfectness of expression, in which Coleridge surpassed all writers of his time. Its truth is borne out by the volume before us.

Mr. Price has arranged his extracts under the general divisions of—Moral Philosophy, Delineations of Character, Paintings of Nature and the Passions, Aphorisms, and Miscellaneous Subjects; and has brought together those passages in each which are allied in theme or sentiment. A full Index is also given, so that reference to particular extracts, or to subjects in general, may easily be made.

We dislike such books usually for other reasons than Coleridge intimates. They contribute to a second-hand and superficial knowledge of an author, which the indolent are too glad to gain, and the vain too ready to display. But there are thousands of Shakespearians devoted who cannot afford a Concordance to their favourite author, to whom such a book will be valuable, for finding innumerable passages that are not easily turned up when wanted. And there are hundreds more, who can make such a compilation a handbook to artistic and even philosophical studies of the poet. We therefore incline to welcome it; and may at least confidently assure our readers that it is the very best book of the kind existing, and quite puts Dodd's *Beauties* out of the field. In this second edition, the arrangement has been improved; and there are many useful notes, both original and selected.

Lectures on Scripture Characters. With Introductory Observations. By the late DUNCAN MEARN, D.D., Professor of Divinity in the University of Aberdeen. Two Volumes. Edinburgh and London: W. Blackwood and Sons.

THE lectures contained in these volumes were delivered by Professor Mearns to the students of King's College, Aberdeen, at the Lecture on Practical Religion, founded and endowed by the late John Gordon, Esq., of Murtle. The object of the founder was to supply a deficiency in the provision for the instruction of youth at the University; and his hope, that such lectures, "properly con-

ducted and pressed home," might be the means of "laying the foundation of an early piety."

The special object to be kept in view restrained the author from what he calls "profound and artificial" discourses. His selection of characters, and his delineation of them, alike are directed by the purpose of exemplifying the leading qualities of practical religion. And as the audience consisted chiefly of youths from fourteen to seventeen, their stage of life and experience, and their habits of thought and practice, seem to have been prominently before the mind of the lecturer. There is much to be admired in the serious earnestness, devotional spirit, and practical wisdom, evinced by these discourses; and we can easily conceive that the character and position of the preacher made their delivery impressive and their effect powerful. But we confess, that while a vast body of truthful and valuable matter is contained in these volumes, and the style is that of a cultivated and scholarly man, yet, the impression left by perusal is very insignificant and unimportant. There is no originality of thought or illustration, no deep perception of the varieties and individualities of character; no gleams of imagination, or felicitous strokes of description; no brilliant, impassioned, or anywise powerful passages. A level of good sense, good feeling, and good prose, is preserved throughout: and there is not a bold headland of thought, or a rugged rock of fact, or a gentle stream of sentiment, or an umbrageous tree of experience, that remains in the memory, fresh and beautiful, when all the journey is ended. Yet it was a fertile country we passed through, and we plucked corn and fruit by the way.

Facts and Facets.

Garotte robberies appear still to abound in Glasgow and many towns in the north of England.

Why are people who stutter unsafe to rely on? Because they're always breaking their word.

At an inn in Sweden there was the following inscription in English on the wall:—"You will find at Trollhathe excellent bread, meat, and wine, provided you bring them with you."

A few drops of creosote on brown paper put in the holes of rats, it is said, will drive them away.

There is a benevolent gentleman in Boston who gives twenty-five cents for religious purposes, every time he swears.

The schooner-yacht "Wyvern," the property of the Duke of Marlborough, sailed from Portsmouth on Tuesday evening for Australia, having Lord George Churchill, son of the Duke, on board, who goes out to the gold regions on a trip of pleasure.

A gentleman praising the generosity of his friend, observed,—"He spends his money like water." "Then of course he liquidates his debts," rejoined a wag.

The preliminary works for the new Westminster Bridge, designed to correspond in character and proportions with the New Palace, have been commenced in the bed of the river.

A lady, answering to the name of Miss Ford, has been appointed telegraph operator at the village of Newmarket, United States.

Some water-pipes have been dug up in Leicester, and there is a controversy among the antiquarians whether they were laid down by the Romans, or by one Alderman Wilkins!

In the New York Crystal Palace some democratic wag has placed the bust of Father Gavazzi "cheek by jowl" with the Pontiff. The former's strong features form a foil to the decent imbecility of his Holiness.

It has lately been discovered that a strong decoction made of the bark of the roots of the white ash, when drunk as a medicine, will cure the bite of a mad dog.—*Dublin paper.*

During a recent performance of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," the fair Juliet's question in the soliloquy, before taking the sleeping draught, "What if this mixture do not work at all?" was answered by an urchin in the pit, "Then take a dose of pills!"

A baker at Angoulême, in recently demolishing an old oven, found nearly 200 live snakes. He also found nearly 400 eggs about the size of pigeon's eggs, enclosing serpents almost ready to break the shell.

There is in Mexico, says the *Pacific*, a Californian paper, a tree called the *Chijol*, a very fine wood, which becomes petrified after being cut in a very few years, whether left in the open air or buried. The wood in a green state is easily worked. It is used in building wharves, forts, &c.

A church is about to be built at Liverpool on a somewhat novel plan,—novel, that is to say to Protestants. The accommodation will be, not for sitting, but for kneeling. There will be no galleries, no pews. "The poor are to have equal rights with the rich." "The requisite expenses are to be defrayed by the weekly offertory."

An old farmer, intent on making his will, was asked by the lawyer the name of his wife, when he gravely replied, "Well, indeed, I really don't recollect what it is; we've been married for upwards of forty years, and I've always called her my old woman." The lawyer left a blank, to be filled up when the old woman's name was ascertained.

A gentleman in Iowa proposes to keep the cities "free from thunder-storms," for so much a year. "What a gentleman in Iowa proposes to do for us," says the *Lowell Courier*, "has already been done by the vine-growers of the south of France. By means of a well-arranged system of lightning-rods, a whole district has been rendered inaccessible to those destructive hail-storms which so frequently follow in the train of thunder-storms."

Another go-a-head American, a Mr. Wise, proposes to take advantage of an air-current from west to east, and establish a line of balloons between the United States and Europe. The difficulties of the project are met with a boldness which nothing turns back. Indeed,

one little difficulty is, that the balloon-train cannot turn back. The aerial locomotives cannot, of course, return by the same route:—but Mr. Wise thinks nothing of an obstacle like this,—they can go forward, and return to their starting-point by running clear round the world! The arrangements are so far advanced, that Mr. Wise has even settled the fare. "He undertakes," says the *Builder*, "to circumnavigate the globe for 3,000 dollars each trip." The *Athenaeum* wonders that some enterprising American has not effected the passage of the Atlantic by relays of sea-serpents.

Dr. Van Oven, in his work "On the decline of life in health and disease" comes to the conclusion that a hundred years and upwards, even considerably upwards, is the term which man ought, by care and prudence, to attain. In advocating a "solid, nutritious, and full meal at an early period of the day," he says:—"Queen Elizabeth and her ladies breakfasted on meat, bread, and strong ale. Our modern ladies take tea and coffee, and thin slices of toast or bread. The Esquimaux or Cossacks drink train-oil and ardent spirits. The inhabitants of France and Germany eat much more largely than we do of vegetable diet, and drink at all times of the day their acid wines. In Devonshire and Herefordshire an acid cyder is the common beverage, and in the Highlands of Scotland oatmeal porridge is in a great measure the food and whisky the drink of the inhabitants. The Irish peasant lives chiefly on potatoes, and the Hindoos on rice. Yet all this variety and much more is digested, yields nutriment, and promotes growth; affording undeniable evidence that man is really omnivorous, that he can be supported by great varieties of food."

Mrs. Colin Mackenzie, in her "Life in the Mission, the Camp, and the Zenana," accuses the "Indian ladies" of want of politeness. "When Lady Dalhousie arrived, Lord Hardinge gave a ball in her honour, in order to introduce her to the ladies in Calcutta. Instead of the company rising to receive her, as common politeness dictated, every one kept their seats; not one came forward to receive or welcome her; and consequently she very naturally declined having them presented to her. Again, at a ball here, a sofa had been retained for her. She arrived late; every seat was occupied. Colonel Grant led her up to the sofa, which was occupied by three 'Simla women,' who never moved: after looking them full in the face, he said, with a loud voice, 'I think, Lady Dalhousie, we must look for a seat elsewhere.' Again they paraded the whole length of the room, not a lady having the politeness to rise; until at last she found a seat by Mrs. Mountain. No wonder if she is not very cordial with such barbarous people."

An English gentleman who lately ascended Mount Etna, describing the scene when standing "upon the crater's burning lips," says: "We stood on the edge of a precipitous chasm, sharp and rugged as if the mountain had just been rent asunder. The internal surface, as far as the eye could penetrate, consisted of a coating of sulphureous earth, which seemed to be continually burning without being consumed; whilst through innumerable fissures jets of flame darted up, and played over the glowing mass, dazzling the eye by the intense brightness and variety of their colouring. Clouds of dense white vapour arose, from time to time, from the innermost depths, with a hissing, roaring sound like a mighty cataract. The occasional intermission of the rising clouds which steamed forth from the great gulf, afforded a partial glance of the lurid fire raging in the internal abyss."

The *Annuaire de la Legion d'Honneur* for the present year, which has just been published, gives the following as the number of persons belonging to the order on the first of January last:—The Emperor and princes of the Imperial family, 8; grand crosses, 57; grand officers, 214; commanders, 997; officers, 4,633; and knights, 46,805; making a total of 52,709.—*Galignani*.

The remains of the hippopotamus have been discovered in a brickfield at Wortley, near Leeds. The bones belonged to three individuals; two adults of different size, and a third younger animal, judging by the smooth and pointed canines and the separate epiphyses of the bones. One of the skeletons was entire when first discovered, resting on its side with the bones in their natural position. The same clay contains remains of the red deer, horse, pig, and goat. A few remains of the elephant were found lower down in the same valley, but they were broken and waterworn.

According to M. Cabañis, a French physiologist, the muscles of the legs and arms lose their power before those which support the head; and these last sooner than the muscles which sustain the back; and he illustrates this by the cases of persons who sleep on horseback, or while they are standing or walking. He conceives that the sense of sight sleeps first, then the sense of taste, next the sense of smell, next that of hearing, and lastly that of touch. He maintains, also, that the viscera fall asleep, one after another, and sleep with different degrees of soundness.

Herapath's Railway Journal reports the following:—"We understand the present learned Solicitor-General, having observed the infamous abuse of power by some directors, and the impossibility of the honest shareholders coping with boards, will introduce a bill next session very much to enlarge the powers of shareholders."

The *Banker's Circular* usefully examines the various published estimates of a deficiency in grain. Some have said that an importation of eighteen million quarters of grain will be required; but in the year 1847 less than five million quarters of wheat and flour sufficed to meet the wide deficiency of that year.

The late Mr. Richard Long, of Penzance, bequeathed a legacy of £1,000 to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and a like amount to the London Missionary Society.

Albert Smith has left London for the Continent, intending to return shortly with additions to his *Mont Blanc*. His last ascent was his 528th. It seems that upwards of 190,000 persons have paid to see his imaginary ascent. Out of the coins received, the only "mistakes," he says, were two leaden shillings and four franc pieces, which latter, though in themselves good enough, were not good enough to pass for good shillings.—*Cambridge Independent Press*.

A Dominican Priory was opened last week at Woodchester, with great pomp and ceremonial.

BIRTHS.

September 25, at 11, Pembury-road, Lower Clapton, the wife of the Rev. W. KIRK, of a son.

September 25, at Wrentham, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. JOHN BROWN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

September 14, at Paddington Chapel, by the Rev. James Stratton, ALLEN DAVIS, Esq., of Park-road, Twickenham, to ANN GUTHRIE, niece of T. PARKINSON, Esq., Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood.

September 15, at the Baptist Chapel, Rawden, by the Rev. Dr. Acworth, the Rev. R. HOLMES, Baptist minister, to Miss MARY HAIGH, both of that place.

September 19, at the Independent Chapel, Sidbury, by the Rev. C. Howell, HENRY JAMES POTTER, to ANN TUCKER, both of Sidmouth.

September 20, at Union Chapel, Sherborne, by the Rev. Spencer Pearrell, of Bristol, M. DEVENISH, Esq., of Dorchester, to MARY, eldest daughter of the late JOHN GRAY, Esq., of Sherborne.

September 20, at the Independent Chapel, Lane, Holmforth, by the Rev. J. Macfarlane, JOSEPH WOODHEAD, Esq., proprietor of the *Huddersfield and Holmforth Examiner*, to Miss WOODHEAD, of Newhouse, near Denby.

September 22, in Bethel Independent Chapel, Sunderland, by the Rev. Edward Bewley, Mr. STEPHEN JOHNSTON, of Middlesbrough, to Miss MARY ANN BETTLE.

September 23, at the Independent Chapel, Andover, by the Rev. F. W. Heathcote, JOHN JAMES SPARKLING, Esq., to ELIZABETH, second daughter of J. HODDER, Esq., of the Hampshire Banking Company, Andover.

DEATHS.

September 7, at the residence of Mrs. Chandler, Sherborne, Dorset, MARY DURANT, aged 64, relict of the late Rev. T. DURANT, of Poole.

September 12, at No. 3, Winterton-place, Brixton, JOHN ARCH, late bookseller, Cornhill, in the 87th year of his age.

September 15, at Upper Clapton, WILLIAM HEUDENBOURG, the beloved son of the Rev. T. C. HINE.

September 22, at Blandford, Dorset, the Rev. R. KEYNES, aged 75 years, having been pastor of the church in that town more than 51 years.

September 22, EDWARD THOMAS, youngest son of Mr. G. L. WORTH, of 1, Lower-villa, Canonbury Park, and Upper-street, Islington, aged 19 months.

September 22, the Rev. FRANCIS WHEELER, 35 years pastor of the Baptist Church, Moulton, Northamptonshire, in the 66th year of his age.

September 23, at Palace, of gastric fever, the Rev. ANDREW SYNGHON, D.D., minister of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and Professor of Divinity in the Theological Hall. He had laboured as a minister of the gospel 44 years.

September 23, at Trowbridge, MARIA, the beloved wife of the Rev. T. GRIFFIN.

September 26, at Rugeley, Staffordshire, in his 7th year, Mr. SAMUEL SALISBURY, son, for many years a deacon of the Independent Church, and a liberal supporter of the Congregational interest in that town.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The panic in the Money Market during the past week has been unequalled since the railway mania of 1848. On Wednesday the Government Securities declined $\frac{1}{2}$. On Thursday there was a further fall of $\frac{1}{2}$, on the receipt of unfavourable news from the East. The fall continued on Friday. On Saturday there was a complete panic on the Stock Exchange, on the receipt of the news of some vessels of the English and French fleet being ordered to Constantinople. Consols opened at 94 and closed at 92. On Monday the market recovered nearly 1 per cent., but the rise on the Corn Exchange and a succession of sales, including one of moderate amount for the savings-banks, caused again a general appearance of panic, and prices declined to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ for money, and 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ for the 13th of October.

Yesterday there was at first a favourable reaction; but a continuous pressure of sales, both for money and account, then again set in, and a decline ensued with scarcely any pause, until Consols for money, which had opened at 92, had been sold at 90 $\frac{1}{2}$. There was afterwards a very slight improvement. The rate for money in the Stock Exchange to-day on Government securities was three per cent. Out of doors and at the Bank there was a full, but not an excessive, demand.

The fall in Consols within the last four months has been equal to nearly 10 per cent., the quotation in May having been within a fraction of 101. During the entire year of 1847, from the commencement to the end of the commercial crisis, their extreme range was 15 per cent.—namely from 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 78 $\frac{1}{2}$. On the breaking out of the French Revolution in 1848, and through all the threatening changes that followed, the range of fluctuation did not exceed 8 per cent.—that is to say, from 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 80 $\frac{1}{2}$; and on the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon, in December, 1851, it was only 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or from 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 96 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The bullion returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £338,954 compared with last week. The imports of the precious metals have been to the extent of £208,000, whereas the exports have been very heavy, about £700,000, or half a million sterling in excess of the arrivals.

Foreign Stocks have participated in the general decline, to the extent of 1 to 2 per cent.

Railway Shares have also greatly declined. To-day there is no indication of improvement. Caledonians are maintained at 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 47 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Counties are firm at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$; East Lancashire have fallen to 62; Great Northern are down to 69; Great Westerns firm at 79 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 78 $\frac{1}{4}$; London and North Western 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Brighton are dull, and as low as 99 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and South Western are firm at yesterday's price, 75; Midlands fell from 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 58 $\frac{1}{4}$; South Easterns are also declining; after a slight rally they fell to 56 $\frac{1}{2}$; York, Newcastle, and Berwick are firm at 58 57 $\frac{1}{2}$; York and North Midlands at 44 43 $\frac{1}{2}$. French Shares have maintained their figure, with a slight advance in some cases.

Mining and Gold Shares are but little affected. Banks, &c., are slightly improved. Australian Agriculturals firm at 30 $\frac{1}{2}$. Crystal Palace 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, and South Australian Land from 30 to 32.

It is understood that the revenue returns for the quarter ending the 10th of October next will show a comparative increase much beyond anything recently attained.

It appears that the shipments of gold from California during the first half of the present year have amounted to £5,800,000, against £3,870,000 in the corresponding period of 1852, and £2,570,000 in 1851.

The accounts of the state of the in the manufacturing towns during the past week show that the last

movements of the Bank, combined with the political alarm in London, have had a decided effect not only in checking the disposition to speculative shipments, but also in producing a determination on the part of employers generally to resist those demands for higher wages which have of late become more inconsiderate with each contention. At Manchester there has been a general decline in prices, while the working classes are insisting upon an indiscriminate advance of 10 per cent.; the consequence being that all the principal manufacturers at Preston have notified an intention to close their mills on the 15th of next month, in which measure they are expected to be supported by other firms throughout the district. At Birmingham, the tin-workers require an advance of from 20 to 25 per cent., and the journeyman carpenters have insisted upon an extra sixpence per day. In the woollen districts, for the first time for many months, a tendency to reaction is reported. The markets are said to be extremely dull, and additional misgivings appear to have been caused by the tenor of the private advices received from Australia.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week, notwithstanding the anxiety felt with regard to the probable results of recent consignments, have been unprecedentedly numerous. They have comprised altogether twenty-three vessels, with an aggregate burden of 1,940 tons; and two to Launceston, with an aggregate burden of 790 tons. Their total capacity was consequently 12,538 tons. The shipments of manufactures and ordinary merchandise continue large, but the rates of freight show a decline.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cons. for Acct.	95	95	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut
New 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct.	shut	shut	shut	shut	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Annuities ..	shut	shut	shut	shut	—	—
India Stock ..	251	—	—	245	240	245
Bank Stock ..	shut	shut	shut	shut	—	224
Exchq. Bills ..	3 dis	3 dis	10 dis	8 dis	12 dis	8 dis
India Bonds ..	—	3 pm.	3 dis	7 dis	5 dis	5 dis
Long Annuity ..	shut	shut	shut	shut	—	—

The Gazette.

Friday, September 23, 1853.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 17th day of Sept., 1853.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£22,399,075	Government Debt ..	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,944,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion ..	15,399,075
		Silver Bullion	—
	£22,399,075		£29,399,075

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	14,553,000	Government Securities ..	— (including Dead Weight Annuity)	12,527,593
Reserve	3,658,365	Other Securities	16,740,682	
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Div. Accounts) ..	6,007,433	Notes	6,977,155	
Other Deposits	11,053,973	Gold and Silver Coin ..	463,323	
Seven-day and other Bills	1,435,992			
	£36,709,053			£36,709,053

Dated the 22nd day of September, 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following Building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an Act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 38:—

Bethlehem, Swansea, Glamorganshire.

BANKRUPT.

RYLAND, NESTOR, Gower's-walk, Whitechapel, wheelwright, September 25, October 27: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street.

SALMON, CHARLES Moss, Birmingham, general dealer, October 3, and 24: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Birmingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

DALLAS, J., and Son & Wick, saddlers, October 3.

M'INTOSH, W., Glasgow, wine merchant, October 6.

Tuesday, September 27.

BANKRUPTcies ANNULLED.

CANNINGS, HENRY, Market Lavington, Wiltshire, plumber.

KELLY, JAMES, Baker's-row, Walworth, tailor.

BANKRUPT.

CARTER, THOMAS MORRIS, Bristol, builder, October 11, November 8: solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Gilling, Bristol.

DRACON, JAMES, Oxford, builder, October 3, November 12: solicitors, Messrs. Sheard and Baker, Old Jewry.

HOPKINSON, JOSEPH, Barborough, Derbyshire, brickmaker, October 13, November 5: solicitors, Messrs. Wake, Sheffield.

SHERATT, THOMAS, Stoke-upon-Trent, grocer, October 8 and 29: solicitor, Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

WESTBROOK, RICHARD, Laurie-terrace, New-cross, Deptford, hay dealer, October 3, November 13: solicitors, Messrs. Tyrrell, Paine, and Layton, Guildhall-yard.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

BURNS, A., Falkirk, Jeweller, Oct. 10.

Markets.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, September 26.—The arrivals of the new growth of Hops continue to be small, and are purchased almost immediately for actual consumption. The prices realized are from £7 15s. to £8 5s. for Sussex, and £8 5s. to £8 15s. for Weald of Kent, being a slight improvement from the beginning of the week. The duty is called from £150,000 to £165,000, with few in favour.

BREAD.—Prices of Wheat and Bread in the Metropolis are from 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and Household do., 8d. to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4lb. loaf.

MARK-LANE, Monday, September 26.

We have had fair samples of English and Foreign Wheat during the past week, and upwards of 30,000 barrels of American Flour. The quality of much of the new English Wheat being very inferior, and having a considerable country demand to-day, prices of all descriptions were 4s. to 4s. per quarter higher than on Monday last, and at this advance a good deal was sold. The millers raised the top price of Flour to 70s., and barrel Flour sold readily at 2s. per barrel more than on Monday last. Barley is 2s. dearer. Beans and Peas held at higher prices, and fine English boilers realized upwards of 60s. The supply of Oats was very moderate, and needy buyers were compelled to pay 1s. to 2s. per quarter more than on this day week. Linseed Cake firm. The current price is under:—

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex, Suffolk, and		Danish mixed	68 .. 70
Kent, Red	60 to 70	Do. high mixed	72 .. 78
Ditto extra	72 .. 76	Pomeranian, Red	66 .. 73
Ditto White	64 .. 78	Uckermark	66 .. 73
Lincoln, Norfolk, &		Roostock and Meck-	
Yorkshire Red	56 .. 68	lenburgh	64 .. 73
Northumberland		Danish red	60 .. 66
Scotch, White	58 .. 70	Ditto, White	64 .. 70
Rye	34 .. 36	Holstein	62 .. 70
Barley grinding and		East Friesland	60 .. 65
distilling	32 .. 34	Belgian and French	
Do. new malting	44 .. 46	red	— .. —
Scotch	34 .. 36	Ditto, White	— .. —
Malt, Ordinary	— .. —	Italian Red	— .. —
Pale	76 .. 70	Ditto, White	— .. —
Peas, Grey	42 .. 44	Archangel and Riga	50 .. 54
Maple	44 .. 48	Polish Odesa	56 .. 62
White	45 .. 50	Marianopol & Ber-	
Beckers (new)	56 .. 60	dianski	60 .. 64
Beans, Large	40 .. 42	Taganrog (hard)	54 .. 56
Tick	48 .. 44	Egyptian	50 .. 54
Harrow (new)	40 .. 43	American U.S. red	64 .. 68
Do. (old)	44 .. 46	Ditto, White	64 .. 70
Pigeon (old)	44 .. 46	Gennesees	70 .. 74
Oats—		Rye	34 .. 36
Line and York feed	31 .. 34	Barley—	
Do. Poland & Pot.	24 .. 26	Danish	32 .. 34
Berwick & Scotch	24 .. 27	Saai	32 .. 36
Scotch feed	24 .. 25	East Friesland	30 .. 34
Irish feed and black	31 .. 34	Egyptian	24 .. 26
Ditto, Potato	24 .. 26	Danish	26 .. 30
Linsed	50 .. 54	Peas, White	46 .. 50
Rapeseed, Essex,		Bollers	53 .. 56
£26 to £30 per last		Beans, Horse (new)	40 .. 42
Caraway Seed, Essex,		Pigeon	42 .. 44
new, 42s. to 44s. per cwt.		Egyptian	34 .. 36
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		Oats—	
Linsed, £10 to £10 10s. per ton		Swedish	21 .. 24
Flour per Sack, of 280 lbs.		Petersburg & Riga	21 .. 23
Ship	50 .. 55	Flour—	
Town	65 .. 70	U.S. per 196 lbs.	33 .. 38
Tares, winter, 8s. 6d. to 9s. bush		Spanish, per 280 lbs.	36 .. 6
WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE	
SEP. 17.		LAST SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	57s. 7d.	Wheat	52s. 5d.
Barley	34s. 9d.	Barley	30s. 11d.
Oats	20s. 6d.	Oats	21s. 8d.
Rye	33s. 7d.	Rye	34s. 1d.
Beans	41s. 9d.	Beans	41s. 3d.
Peas	39s. 8d.	Peas	37s. 1d.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, September 26.

There was a full average supply of foreign stock on offer here to-day, but its general quality was very inferior. On the whole, the demand ruled steady, and prices were well supported. The arrivals of home-fed Beasts were but moderate, the time of year considered. The attendance of buyers being good, and the weather favourable for slaughtering, the beef trade ruled steady, at an advance on the prices of Monday last of 2d. per cwt., and a good clearance was effected. The best Scots sold at 4s. 6d. per cwt. From the Northern grazing districts we received 1,800 short-horns; from other parts of England, 600 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 90 horned and polled Scots. There was a decided falling-off in the supply of home-fed Sheep, the general weight of which was by no means good. Although the demand for all breeds was somewhat firmer than on this day's night, no improvement took place in the quotations. The best old Downs sold at 3s. 3d. per cwt. We were tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with Calves. On the whole, the Veal trade was very firm, at extreme currencies. The prime Calves readily produced 4s. 8d. per cwt. The supply of Pigs was good, yet the Pork trade ruled steady, at full prices.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	1,089	12,210	440	450
Monday	2,654	26,450	250	380

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior Beasts	3	0	3	4
Second quality do.	3	6	3	8
Prime large Oxen	3	10	4	2
Prime Scots, &c.	4	4	4	6
Inferior Sheep	3	2	3	6
Second quality do.	3	8	4	0
Suckling Calves, 21s. to 27s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 30s. to 36s. each.				

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, September 26.—These markets are seasonably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with each kind of Meat. Generally speaking, the demand is steady at our quotations.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior Beef	2	8	3	0
Middling do.	3	2	3	4
Prime large do.	3	4	3	6
Prime small do.	3	8	3	10
Large Pork	3	8	4	4
Lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.				

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, September 26.—The supplies of home-grown Potatoes are tolerably good. The arrivals from abroad last week were about 600 tons, chiefly from France. A full average business is doing, as follows:—Shaws, 105s. to 115s.; Regents, 120s. to 140s.; and Foreign, 105s. to 115s. per ton.

PROVISIONS.—LONDON, MONDAY, September 26.—Since our last the demand for Irish Butter has been dull, the dealings limited, and prices in some instances, the turn cheaper. Dutch sold slowly at about 98s. Bacon was not a free sale at a decline of 1s. Hams and Lard stationary.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Friesland....per cwt.	98	100	Double Gloucester,	
Kiel.....	90	94	per cwt.....	66 to 74
Dorset (new).....	91	100	Single.....	63 .. 72
Ditto (middling).....	—	—	York Hams (new).....	80 .. 90
Carlisle (new).....	96	100	Westmoreland.....	80 .. 86
Waterford, do.....	92	96	Irish.....	70 .. 76
Cork, do.....	94	98	American, do.....	— .. —
Limerick, do.....	90	94	Wiltshire Bacon	
Sligo.....	90	94	(green).....	66 .. 70
Fresh, per doz. 12s. 6d. 13s. 6d.			Waterford Bacon.....	66 .. 68
Cheshire Cheese, per			Hamburg, do.....	— .. —
cwt.....	70	86	American, do.....	— .. —
Cheddar, do.....	72	84		

HAY, SATURDAY, September 24.—At per load of 36 trusses. The demand for both Hay and Straw to-day ruled steady, and prices were well supported.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay....	80s. to 105s.	84s. to 105s.	84s. to 105s.
Do. new	— .. —	— .. —	— .. —
Clover	90s. to 115s.	90s. to 115s.	85s. to 120s.
Do. new	— .. —	— .. —	— .. —
Straw	28s. to 36s.	28s. to 36s.	28s. to 36s.

There was not much doing in the market for Tallow, which sold at materially-enhanced rates. Linsed moves off slowly, at 4s. 6d.; East India, 4s. 6d.; and Petersburg, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. Cakes are in request.

TALLOW, MONDAY, September 26.—The demand for Tallow is very brisk, and prices are 5s. per cwt. higher than on Monday last. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 58s. 6d., and for delivery during the last three months, 53s. to 59s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 56s. net cash. Rough Fat, 3s. 1d. per cwt.

CHICORY, LONDON, Saturday, September 24.

On the whole, our market has ruled steady to-day, and prices have been well supported. The stock is by no means large.

Foreign root (d.p.)	£ s. d.	Roasted & ground	£ s. d.
Harlingen.....	11 0 12 0	English.....	20 0 23 0
English root (free)		Foreign.....	34 0 38 0
Guernsey.....	11 0 12 0	Guernsey.....	29 0 31 0
York.....	10 0 10 10		

Duty on all Coffee and roasted Chicory imported, 3d. per lb.; on Chicory Root, £21 per ton.

WOOL MARKET.

BRITISH, MONDAY, September 26.—Since Monday last the amount of business doing in our market has been very limited. In prices, however, we have no change to notice. The stocks have not increased, and we have little or no export inquiry. The advance in the value of money keeps speculation in check.

	s. d.	s. d.
South Down Hoggets	1 4 to 1 6	
Half-bred ditto	1 4 .. 1 6	
Ewes, clothing	1 2 .. 1 3	
Kent fleeces	1 1 1/2 .. 1 3	
Combining skins	1 1 .. 1 5	
Flannel wool	1 0 .. 1 5	
Blanket wool	0 8 .. 1 0 1/2	
Leicester fleeces	1 2 1/2 .. 1 4	

SCOTCH WOOL, LIVERPOOL, September 24.—There were some public sales of Low Wools this week, which brought a large attendance of the trade; but the unsettled state of the Turkish question, and the high rate of interest, have prevented anything like active operation in any class of Scotch, and therefore quote as before.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	13 6 to 14 6	
White Highland do.	17 0 .. 18 0	
Laid Crossed do., unwashed	18 0 .. 19 0	
Do. do., washed	19 0 .. 21 0	
Laid Cheviot, do., unwashed	20 0 .. 23 0	
Do. do., washed	23 0 .. 26 0	
White Cheviot, do. do.	30 0 .. 32 0	

Imports for the week 4510 bags. Previously this year 436 ..

FOREIGN, CITY, MONDAY, September 26.—The market has been weaker, and the supply has rather increased. The purchases now are restricted to immediate wants. For the October sales there is already a good quantity here. The imports into London last week were smaller, amounting to 2,088 bales, of which 797 were from Sydney, 323 from Germany, 28 from Brazil, 808 from Bombay, 120 from the Mauritius, and the rest from Holland, &c.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 27.—The market closed heavily, without change in prices. The sales amounted to 8,000 bales, comprising 5,500 Americans (2,000 on speculation); 120 Pernams and Maranhams, 64d. to 74d.; 50 Bahias, 64d. to 64d.; 300 Egyptians, 6d. to 74d.; and 2,000 Surats, 3d. to 44d. per lb.

MANCHESTER, SEPT. 27.—The market has again been exceedingly dull both for yarns and cloths, with depressed rates, more especially for the former. It was currently reported on the Exchange that thirteen mills at Wigan were at a stand through the strikes of the mill operatives and colliers, in addition to the many mills closed at Preston and other places, but this did not give a much better tone to prices, though it would have done so in a healthier state of business and with more confidence. The prices of yarn were very irregular, and cloths could mostly be bought on easier terms, but the want of confidence and the difficulty of obtaining discounts had a tendency to prevent business altogether in many cases. The India letters expected may bring orders that will improve business, but not to any great extent, most likely, as buyers will be tempted to wait till prices have seen the bottom. Nothing is doing for China, but very little for Germany, and the warlike tendency of news from the East this day has again checked operations for the Mediterranean.

PRODUCE MARKETS, MINCEING-LANE, September 27.

SUGAR.—The market opened with a very dull appearance. Buyers have limited their operations to the quantity their immediate wants require, and the importers being steady, we do not alter general quotations. 500 hhds. of West India sold, half of which was in public sale. Barbadoes sold at 33s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; Nevis, 31s. 6d. to 35s. 6d.; 1,000 bags Bengal sold from 36s. to 37s. 6d. The refined market a shade lower; low lumps, 44s. to 44s. 6d.; grocery, 45s. to 47s.

COFFEE.—The greater portion of the 180 casks plantation Ceylon was bought in, for want of buyers, at previous rates. 3,800 bags of native Ceylon were offered. The importers met the buyers, and nearly all sold at 45s. 6d. to 46s. 6d., which was fully a decline upon the previous nominal quotations.

TEA.—The amount of business has been rather limited to-day, but prices are fully supported.

COCOA.—450 bags Trinidad offered, and chiefly bought in.

INDIGO steady; 16,500 chests are now declared for the next quarterly sale.

COCHINEAL.—This article continues to drop; 400 bags offered in public sale, and about half sold at a decline of 2d. to 3d. per lb. Mexican silver, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 5d. Honduras silver, 4s. 5d. to 4s. 7d.; the remainder bought in.

PEPPER.—2,500 bags of Aleppi were offered; about half sold at 44d. to 6d., which scarcely supported previous rates.

RICE.—This article is steady, but less active than the last two days.

SALTPEPER.—2,700 bags were offered, 600 sold; refraction, 12 1/2 and 9 1/2.

COTTON continues dull of sale. No sales reported.

TALLOW.—The market has further advanced about 1s., and now quoted 59s.

Markets generally have been dull to-day, evidently affected by the uncertain state of the money market.

Advertisements.

TO GROCERS.—R. COLLINS, Wycombe, is in immediate want of a respectable, active, and obliging YOUNG MAN as an Assistant.

Price 3d.,

HOMILIES for the TIMES; or, Thoughts Addressed to those who Doubt and those who Believe, By A COUNTRY PASTOR.

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ATKINSON and BARKER'S ROYAL

INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE.—Mothers, call at your Druggists, and purchase a Bottle of the above. It is the best medicine in the world for Infants and Young Children, for the Prevention and Cure of those Disorders incident to Infants; affording instant relief in Convulsions, Flatulency, Affections of the Bowels, Difficult Teething, &c. &c., and may be given with safety immediately after birth. It is no misnomer Cordial!—no stupefactive, deadly narcotic!—but a veritable preservative of Infants! Mothers would act wisely in always keeping it in the Nursery.

Prepared only by ROBERT BARKER, Rowdon, near Manchester (Chemist to her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria); in bottles at 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

CAUTION!—Observe the names of "Atkinson and Barker" on the Government Stamp.

THE CHOICEST and the CHEAPEST

WINES are sold by JOHN WHITE, at per gallon or per dozen, at the option of purchasers, who are entreated either to call and taste these exquisite wines, or favour him with a sample order selected from the subjoined list. CLARETS: Margaux, an inimitable wine, 38s. per dozen case; Dinner ditto, 26s.; Champagne, 42s.; Hock and Moselle, still or sparkling, 42s.; Duff Gordons Sherries, 36s.; Dinner ditto, 26s.; Ports from the wood, 28s. to 32s.; Crusted, 36s. to 42s.; unqualified, 42s. to 54s. All delivered carriage free to the railway stations, or within five miles of the City. Terms, cash. Remember the address is JOHN WHITE, 31, Dowgate-hill, Cannon-street, City.

CHOLERA PREVENTIVE.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID CAMPHOR.—The prevalence of this fatal epidemic renders the following communication of the greatest importance at this critical period, it being from one of the most eminent medical men in Scotland, alluding to a letter from Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, to his brother, the Bishop of Derry, who states that, "to his own knowledge, Dissolved Camphor proved to be a certain cure for Cholera, both at Paris and in Germany; and, if taken in time, the cure is generally effected before it is possible to procure a physician—that is, in less than an hour."

Lord Ponsonby's Letter.

Edinburgh, 9th April, 1849.

I think it a solemn duty to confirm this nobleman's letter. I found Sir James Murray's Fluid Camphor by far the most effectual preparation; a wine-glassful every five minutes, produced warmth, perspiration, and a manifest decrease of sickness and of cramps, with rapid revival of spirits and circulation.

As a preventive I have supplied this Fluid very extensively to the poor, and with marked advantages in restoring and preserving good digestion and nervous energy, essential guards against Cholera.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. T. DUNCAN, M.D.

The above valuable preparation can be procured from the sole consignee, Mr. WILLIAM BAILEY, of North-street, Wolverhampton, and all wholesale and retail druggists and medical agents throughout the British empire, in bottles at 1s., 2s., 4s., and 8s. each, with directions for use. Also

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

In bottles at 1s., 2s., 4s., 6s., 8s., 11s., and 21s. each. The ACIDULATED SYRUP, in bottles 2s. each.

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The RATES OF PREMIUM, which have been calculated by the Consulting Actuary, are based upon the latest and most approved corrected tables of mortality, and will, therefore, be found lower than those adopted by other and earlier institutions.

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No CHARGE is made for POLICY STAMPS or MEDICAL FEES.

The ASSURED ARE ALLOWED TO TRAVEL in any country in Europe without extra charge.

ONE-THIRD of the Premiums on Policies of £500 and upwards is allowed to remain unpaid, and continue as a claim on the Policy.

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Insurances may be effected in the ACHILLES COMPANY in any way, or for any purpose most convenient to the ASSURED. Premiums may be paid quarterly, half-yearly, or annually.

The following are the Rates of Premium on the classes of Policies generally taken out:—

WHOLE OF LIFE.

Annual Premium for the Assurance of £100 on the Whole of Life with Profits.

Age	20	25	30	35
Premiums	£ s. d. 1 18 3	£ s. d. 2 2 6	£ s. d. 2 7 9	£

PRIZE MEDAL.

WATHERSTON & BROGDEN'S GOLD CHAINS,
BY TROY WEIGHT, AT REALIZABLE VALUE, AND THE WORK-
MANSHIP AT WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION having established the advantage of
Purchasing from the Wholesale Manufacturer, wherever it can be accomplished, and thereby
dispensing with an intermediate profit. WATHERSTON and BROGDEN beg to announce, that in
obedience to the numerous calls made upon them, they have thrown open their Manufactory to
the Public, at the same prices they have been in the habit (for the last half century) of charging
to the Trade in London, India, and the Colonies. The system of Weighing Chains against Sovereigns
being one of the greatest Frauds ever practised on the Public, WATHERSTON and
BROGDEN guarantee the Gold in their Chains, and will re-purchase it at the price charged: the
Workmanship according to the intricacy or simplicity of the pattern.

EXAMPLE.—Intrinsic value of a Chain of 15-carat Gold, weighing 1½ ounces ... £3 19 7
Supposing the Workmanship to be 2 0 0

Total £5 19 7

By this arrangement, the purchaser will see at a glance the proportion charged for labour com-
pared with the value in a Gold Chain, and being always able to realize the one, will have only to
decide on the value of the other.

An extensive assortment of Jewellery, of the first quality, all made at their Manufactory,
16, HENRIETTA-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1789.

N.B.—Australian and Californian Gold made into articles of Jewellery at a moderate charge for
the workmanship.

THE PARIS CHOCOLATE COMPANY.

DISTINGUISHED BY THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
And the unanimous awards of both

"COUNCIL" & "PRIZE MEDALS" AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

THE limited Consumption of Chocolate in England has arisen
chiefly from the difficulty of procuring Chocolate of the best quality, and from the want of
knowledge to prepare it properly for the table. French manufacturers are prohibited by Government
from using deleterious ingredients; hence their superiority, and the universal consumption of
Chocolate in that country.

By the Jurors' report (Class 29), it is shown that the best producing Cocoa countries export the
choice of their produce for the markets of France, the high differential duties obliging English
manufacturers to be contented with the inferior products of Trinidad, Grenada, St. Lucia, &c. This,
and the practice of adulteration in England, arising principally from competition and low prices,
have, until recently, conferred upon France the monopoly of supplying the world with the different
preparations of Chocolate.

In 1850 the Paris Chocolate Company was established for supplying the British public with
genuine unadulterated Chocolate, manufactured in strict accordance with the French system, but
at considerably lower prices, by saving the import duty of 6d. per lb., and other charges, thus
placing their superior articles of food and beverage within the reach of all classes of consumers.
In their competition with the manufacturers of all nations, the Company obtained an unrivalled
distinction, and the Jurors' report pronounces their productions "fully equal to those of France."

As an evidence that genuine Chocolate, when attainable and properly prepared, is highly appre-
ciated by the English people, it will be sufficient to refer to the fact, that during the Great Exhi-
bition of 1851, the consumption of the Company's Exhibition Prize Chocolate in the Central Re-
freshment Court exceeded that of Tea or Coffee. And it is now almost universally recommended
by the Medical Profession as more conducive to health than any other vegetable production which
enters into the human dietary.

THE BREAKFAST CHOCOLATES, in ½ and ¼ lb. tablets, plain, from 1s. 4d. to 3s. per lb.;
with vanilla, from 3s. to 6s. per lb., are now very generally substituted for Tea and Coffee, to both
of which it is so decidedly superior in wholesome and nutritious qualities. A Chocolatier, manu-
factured after the most approved Parisian model, will be presented to every purchaser of a ¼ lb
box of tablets; and consumers of smaller quantities may obtain the same at cost price, 2s. 9d.

HONEY CHOCOLATES, a combination of the purest heather Honey with the mildest French
Cocoa, in Pots, 1s. 3d. each, highly recommended as a confection or breakfast preparation, is uni-
versally acknowledged to be the best article of soluble Chocolate ever introduced in England, is
an excellent substitute for butter, and no nursery should be without it. To invalids it is an
inestimable boon.

THE CHOCOLATE BONBONS, which this Company have had the honour of supplying to the
most distinguished families in the Kingdom, by whom they have been pronounced an unrivalled
dessert.

FANCY CHOCOLATES, in Medallions, Railway Pastilles, Penny Sticks, Statuettes, Cigars, &c
CHOCOLATE POWDER, loose and in packet, at 1s. per lb. and upwards.

FRENCH SYRUPS, in bottles, from 1s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. each, prepared from the choicest fruits
and, when mixed with cold water, form an anti-alcoholic drink not to be surpassed; peculiarly
adapted for evening and juvenile parties, and extensively used with Puddings, for flavoured
Jellies, Creams, &c.

CHOCOLATE BONBONS, in fancy boxes, 1s., 1s. 3d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. each. French conserves,
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Travellers by sea or land, who need a portable supply of the most sustaining food and

SAFE INVESTMENT FOR MONEY.
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Assurances granted against paralysis, blindness, insanity, acci-
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Annuities granted. Family endowments. No charge to the
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Rates of premium moderate.

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and anxiety as to the future.

Owing to this important improvement in the practice of Life
Assurance, the progress of this Company has been rapid from the
commencement of its business, and is steadily advancing.

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BARCLAY and CO.'S STOUT, 3s. 6d. per
DOZEN QUARTS, by taking Six Dozen; a less quantity
4s. per Dozen.

BASS and CO.'S PALE ALE, 6s. per Dozen Quarts, 3s. 6d. per
Dozen Pints.

PALE or GOLD SHERRY, 26s., 28s., 30s., 36s., 42s.

OLD BOTTLED PORT, 36s., 42s., 48s.

DRAUGHT PORT, 26s., 28s., 30s.

CHAMPAGNE, 40s. and upwards.

CASH ONLY.

W. WHITAKER, 24, CHURCHED-FRIARS CITY.

THE TEA DUTY IS NOW REDUCED.

and we are enabled to sell Prime Congou Tea at 3s. per lb.;
the Best Congou Tea at 3s. 4d.; Rich Rare Souchong Tea, at
3s. 8d.; Good Green Tea at 3s. 4d. and 3s. 8d.; Prime Green
Tea at 4s.; and Delicious Green Tea at 5s.

We strongly recommend our friends to buy Tea at our present
prices, as Teas are getting dearer. Those who purchase now will
save money.

The Best Plantation Coffee is now 1s. per lb.; the Best Mocha
1s. 4d.

Teas, Coffees, and all other goods, sent carriage free, by our
own vans and carts, if within eight miles; and Teas, Coffees, and
Spices, sent carriage-free, to any part of England, if to the value
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PHILLIPS AND COMPANY,

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A General Price Current Free by Post on application.

beverage, will find the above articles invaluable, as they require no preparation, and are warranted
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As several unprincipled houses are attempting to palm off their inferior goods by imitating the
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Sold Wholesale and Retail by the principal Grocers, Confectioners, and Druggists in the
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